BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1818. [NUMBER 1336.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder, and his Associates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Tuesday the fourteenth day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependant thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden, a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1818.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

Government Advertisement.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the prices established by Government for the sale of the Hon'ble Company's Madeira wines in this month are as follow,

London Particular, per pipe, Rs. 768; or in bottles, at Rs. 25 per dozen.

London Market, per pipe, Rs. 721; or in bottles, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

The wines in bottle will not be disposed of in any less quantity than six dozen.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. T. GOODWIN,
W. K. & C. A.

BOMBAY,
W. & C. A. Office,
1st April 1818.

For Sale,

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK forms of POWERS OF ATTORNEY for receiving dividends on India Stock &c.

FOR ENGLAND DIRECT.

TO SAIL

ON OR ABOUT THE 15TH OF THIS MONTH

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

GRENADA,

BURTHEN 500 TONS

ALEXANDER SCOTT,

COMMANDER

HAS GOOD ACCOMODATIONS

FOR

PASSENGERS,

And spacious apartments for a family.

APPLY TO THE COMMANDER

ON BOARD

OR

AT THE OFFICE OF

MESSRS. FORBES & CO.

Bombay 1st April 1818.

THE NEW SHIP

BRAMPTON,

BURTHEN 440 TONS,

COMMANDED BY

WM. McKELLAR

(Formerly Master of H. M. ship BELLIQUEUX so many years in India).

IS expected to sail for Liverpool about the 20th of April; has good accomodations for 4 gentlemen only. For particulars enquire at the Captain's Tent on the esplanade, or at Mr. STEWART'S office.

Bombay 4th April 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of Capt. JOHN READ, deceased, late commander of the ship Anna of Bombay, may be granted to MESSRS. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD & CO. of that place merchants, as creditors thereon.

Bombay, April 3d 1818.

A CARD.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED,

THAT

Ludovino de Carneiçaó

HAS opened a Shop in Hummum Street, (next door to the House of Mr. Gregory Johannes), where he has for sale, an ample assortment of various goods, consisting of Europe and China Piece, Goods Hams, Sugar Candy, Wines, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay 2d April 1818.

Eduljee Cursetjee,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next, the 6th Inst.

AT HIS ROOMS

IN MEADOW STREET.

A QUANTITY of Glass-Ware, consisting of Tumblers, Wine and Water Glasses, Wine and Claret Glasses, Decanters, Jugs, Wine Glass Coolers, Finger Glasses &c. &c. An assortment of Books, amongst which are many valuable publications. Some articles of Furniture, Breakfast and Tiffin Sets. A pair of Pistols in case, a Blunderbuss. An excellent Circle with Gold Arch, false Horizon &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock will be sold a Europe built Tilbury with Arab Horse, and Harness.

Bombay 3d April 1818.

FOR SALE,

ON COMMISSION

AT

MESSRS. PARRY AND Co's.

ARCHITECTS & COACH-MAKERS,

TWO Handsome Shigrampos, built at Calcutta, by Collins; one with Harness for a pair—Also, a Buggy and Harness complete, from the same—Likewise, a neat second-hand Barouchet well adapted for this country.

And of their own building, an elegant light Carriage and Buggy.

Also a Buggy, Horse and Harness; and a Europe Buggy Harness.

Bombay 4th April 1818.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A suit of excellent new Tents, made of the best materials, consisting of a two poled and a single poled Tents, both of the largest dimensions, having outer and inner Walls and Giksons, or outer Verandah Flies, supported by small staves or poles. The inner Walls and Fly, lined with Northward Chintz of very neat patterns, the outer with blue Dungaree. Also two Rowties and a convenience Tent.

The whole are pitched and may be viewed on the Esplanade, near the well on the right hand side of the road going from the Church Gate towards the woods.

Price and further particulars may be learned on application to Messrs. BAXTER & Co.

Forbes' Street, 3d April 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made, to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the REVEREND JOHN RAWLINS, late a Chaplain on this establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar of the said Court for the time being (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay 27th March 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT MANAH GOWLUN, daughter of the late HUSSON GOWLEE, being about to mortgage a HOUSE belonging to the deceased, situate without the Town Walls, on Khuduck in the Coomaurvaddah, if any person or persons have claim or inheritance against the said property, he or they are hereby apprized to make the same known to PANDOORANG DALVIE in the Courier Office, within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise their claim shall be deemed of no validity.

Bombay, 3d April 1818.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીઆંથી આપીએયને

ગવલી કરાંન મરીગીએલોછે તેની છોકરી ગવલંન મંનાં બારકોટ ખડક કુપર કુમારવાદામો પોતીકા બાપીકી મીલકતછે તે મારગેજ મુકેછે તેની કુપર ફોજાનુ લેનુ હોએ તથા વારશો પોયતો હોએ તે ઘણી આજથી દંન ૧૪ મો કોરીએલ હારીશમો ફેડ પરનુ પાંકુરંગ દલવીછે તેની આગલ આવીને પોતાની બીનાં જાહેર કરે મુદત પુરી થયા પછી દાવો કુઠાવશે તેનુ કજ પોયે નહી—તા ૩ આપરેલ ૧૮૧૮ ✠

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of SHAPOORJEE NOWROJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application hath this day been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration in the above goods may be granted to CURSETJEE SHAPOORJEE of Bombay, Inhabitant, the son and heir of the deceased; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.

Dated the 3d April 1818.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE,

In the Goods of DOSSA MULLECK, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay for Letters of Administration in the above goods to be granted to HUVABOY, widow of MULLECK ENATH, and lawful mother of the said DOSSA MULLOCK deceased; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay 3d April 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT LIEUTENANT COLONEL DAVID LEIGHTON, while commanding the troops at Poonah in the month of October last, directed the Camp equipage and other effects of the late Lieut. Colonel FRANCIS THOMPSON of the Madras Army, to be sold by public outcry; &, after paying servants' wages, &c., remitted the amount, being Star Pagodas 966 35-27, to the Hon'ble Company's Sub Treasurer, Fort St. George, by bill No. 217, drawn by the Military Paymaster at Poonah on the Accountant General, dated 23d January, and payable five days after sight.

There are several articles of Plate, and 2 Watches remaining unsold.

An Inventory of the property may be had on application to Lieutenant Colonel LEIGHTON at Bombay, or to the Major of Brigade at Poonah.

Bombay 3d April 1818.

Statement of the Observations on the Weather, made at the Rooms of the Literary Society, for the Month of March 1818.

		THERMOMETER		BAROMETER	
1818.		10 A. M.	1 P. M.	4 P. M.	10 A. M.	4 P. M.
MAR.	date	Degs.	Degs.	Degs.	Inch dec.	Inch dec.
Sunday	1	74	75½	76½	30—05	30—02
	2	75½	76	77	30—06	30—01
	3	74½	74½	75	30—18	30—08
	4	76	77	77½	30—15	30—07
	5	74½	79	80	30—08	30—04
	6	75	79	81	30—02	30—05
	7	76½	79½	81½	30—05	30—01
Sunday	8	75	82½	84	30—05	30—08
	9	80	84½	87	30—07	30—04
	10	81½	85½	87	30—07	30—06
	11	81	81½	85	30—09	30—03
	12	81	81½	82½	30—03	30—04
	13	78	78½	79½	30—02	30—04
	14	79½	80	80½	30—01	30—05
Sunday	15	79½	79½	80½	30—05	30—04
	16	79½	79½	80½	30—03	30—02
	17	78½	79½	79½	30—05	30—06
	18	78½	79	79	30—05	30—04
	19	78½	81	81½	30—04	30—04
	20					
	21					
Sunday	22					
	23	80	80½	81	30—11	30—06
	24	79½	80½	81	30—03	30—14
	25	78½	80½	81½	30—14	30—12
	26	79½	80½	82	30—13	30—13
	27	79	79½	79½	30—13	30—11
	28	78	78½	79	30—08	30—17
Sunday	29	78½	79½	79½	30—12	30—02
	30	78½	80	80½	00—18	30—03
	31	79	83½	85	30—06	29—92

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1st April 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is concerned to announce the death on the 27th ultimo of Colonel James Urquhart, commanding the southern division of Guzerat.

Lieutenant Colonel C. B. Burr is appointed to succeed Colonel Urquhart in the Command of the southern division of Guzerat.

Bombay Castle, 2d April 1818.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct the following promotions to take place in consequence of the death of Colonel James Urquhart.

Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel George Llewellin, to be Lieut. Colonel Commandant vice Urquhart, deceased.—Date of rank 28th March 1818.

Infantry.

Senior Major J. Cunningham to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Llewellin promoted,—Date of Rank 28th March 1818.

Seventh Regiment N. I.

Senior Captain J. Mayne to be Major, Captain Lieutenant Evan Davies to be Captain of a Company, and Lieut. and Brevet Captain H. A. Hervey to be Captain Lieutenant, in succession to Cunningham promoted,—Do. Do. Do.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has much pleasure in publishing the following Division orders by Major General Sir William Grant Keir K. M. T. and in expressing his entire concurrence in the sentiments of the Major General regarding the conduct of Lieut. Col. the Hon'ble L. Stanhope and the other Officers and men engaged in the attack on the body of Pendaries under Seetoo.

Extract from Division orders Major General Sir William Grant Keir K. M. T.

Camp at Debalpour Friday 13. *March* 1818

The Major General is happy to publish to the division the following particulars of an action between a detachment from His Majesty's 17th dragoons under Lieutenant Colonel the Hon'ble L. Stanhope and a body of three hundred Pendaries commanded by Seetoo in person; which has added to the deserved reputation of that gallant corps and reflects the highest credit on the officers and men employed on the occasion. "Information having been communicated to "Lieutenant Colonel the Hon'ble L. Stanhope of a "considerable party of Pendaries having appeared "within a forced march of his Camp, a detachment "was immediately put in motion and arrived within "sight of the Enemy after a March of 30 miles; the "Dragoons immediately formed and attacked them, "and after a shew of resistance they betook themselves to flight closely pursued by our Detachment "who cut down upwards of 200 horsemen. Seetoo, "conspicuous by his dress and Black charger, narrowly escaped falling into our hands, but was saved by "the extraordinary speed of his horse.

The Major General begs to express his thanks to Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable L. Stanhope for the promptitude and vigour with which the arrangements were made for the attack and the spirit with which it was conducted, and he returns his acknowledgements to the whole of the Detachment for the intrepidity and activity which they displayed during the attack and pursuit of enemy. The conduct of Captain Adam and Cornet Marriott has been represented to the Major General in the most favorable terms, and he is happy to express his unqualified approbation of the gallantry of both these officers, Lieutenant Jervis's unremitting exertions have been repeatedly brought to the Major General's notice, and he feels thoroughly sensible of their importance on this occasion from the experience he has had of that officer's valuable services.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER,

APRIL 4, 1818.

Our advices state that the army of the Deckan under the personal command of Sir Thomas Hislop was to be broken up on the 31st March; and that his excellency was proceeding towards Madras, escorted by five companies of the royals, the rifle corps and rocketers.

Letters from Ahmednuggur, dated the 27th ultimo, mention, that no certain intelligence had been received there in what direction Bajee Row had fled, but that General Doveton had proceeded towards Jaulnah in pursuit of part of the enemy. Gunput Row and Ram Deen had gone off towards Bassim, having escaped from the sixth Cavalry and Mysore horse, which had returned to camp, not being able to come up with the fugitives.

An Asiatic Mirror of the 4th March is the only paper that we have received during the last week from the other presidencies, except some old Calcutta papers for the month of October.

We have been favored with the following particulars of the successful commencement of the military operations of Brigadier General Munro in the southern Mahratta country; which, altho they are not of a recent date, yet as no account of them has hitherto appeared in print, we deem too creditable to the individuals employed on our part, to be omitted.

On the 22d December, Brigadier General Munro was at Khoosghul; having with him 2 flank and 3 battalion companies from the garrison of Darwar. The battalion companies proceeded the next morning to meet the battering train from Bellary, and the General marched at the same time with the flank companies to relieve Nawelpoor, then hard pressed by Cassi Row Goklah. On the approach of our troops, the enemy's force, consisting of about 700 horse and 200 foot, together with the garrison of Lall Ghurry, moved off, after two of their horsemen had been killed by two shells thrown among them. From the local situation of the province, in which were Goklah's extensive Jageers, it was evident that after the commencement of hostilities by Bajee Row, it would afford great facilities to the enemy in making excursions into the Company's territories; and therefore, the Brigadier General determined to take possession of it, but as he had no disposable force then with him for that purpose, he availed himself of the aid of the inhabitants to accomplish his object. He accordingly appointed military Aumildars to most of the districts in the enemy's possession on the Merah side of Mulparrah, with orders to raise peons, and take possession of as much of their respective districts as was possible; amongst these Aumildars, Ram Row, a native of Mysore, was appointed to Nawelgoond. He got possession of above half the districts in a very short time, and on the 19th December he marched from a village about 2 miles from Nawelgoond with 500 peons, to attack Govind Row Goklah, who was at that place with a body of 700 horse. About 600 of this body were picqueted in the streets and open space between the Pettah and the fort. The rest were mounted and watching the motions of Ram Row, but he, at noon, advanced so rapidly, that he entered the Pettah before the body there could mount and get out of it. Their panick was so great, that they galloped off in every direction without attempting any resistance. Nineteen horses were taken, about 20 left dead. A considerable number of the enemy were killed; and Govind Row, who commanded, escaped with difficulty. One of his Sirdars was killed, and the other wounded and taken.

On hearing of this defeat, Cassi Row Goklah, who was then at Badami, marched to join his son, with 250 horse and 200 foot: and after collecting the fugitives, he arrived before Nawelgoond on the 22d; and, Ram Row having retired into the old fort, he occupied the Pettah before daylight of the 23d, and was pressing the fort very hard, when the approach of Major Newall's detachment, saved the garrison, whose ammunition was nearly expended.

The enemy, dispirited by their loss in the two attacks, leaving 9 or 10 dead in the streets, abandoned Lallghurry, the Ghurry which protects Nawelgoond, carrying off the garrison.

The conduct of Ram Row on these occasions, is spoken of by the Brigadier General in terms of the highest praise.

We copy the following articles from our Brother Editor of the Gazette.

We understand that a deputation consisting of four Gentlemen have been sent to Acheen from Prince of Wales Island, the object of their mission is to establish a factory at that place; we are however, afraid that the distracted state of that Kingdom will militate decidedly against their success. For these last thirty five years, there has been nothing but civil wars, at this present time, a party of his subjects have called in foreign aid and placed on the throne a young half Arabian the son of Seyd Hussun of Prince of Wales Island. From the nature of their warfare and the peculiar situation of the country it is more than probable that their feuds will never terminate, without the help of some foreign power.

ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

A detachment from the small force under the command of Lieut. Col. Imlach, C. B., made an attack a short time since against the fort of Seedghur, but was obliged to relinquish its prosecution, from the inadequacy of the means to reduce it without exposing the troops to great and unnecessary risk. A detachment of part of H. M's. 89th regt. having however been obliged to put into Malwan, the transports being unable to make way against the adverse winds which prevail at this season of the year, the Lieut. Col. immediately renewed the attack; and we have the satisfaction to state that Seedghur has been reduced. The force marched against it on the 15th of last month, the batteries were opened at day light on the morning of the 16th, a practicable breach was made by twelve, and that gallant officer was in the point of storming when the enemy fled in all directions from the opposite side of the fort. We trust that the acquisition of this important fortress will lead to the speedy reduction of Bugwanghur situated in the Massura River.

The force under Brigadier General Pritzler was obliged to halt on the 24th of last month before the two hill forts of Chundun and Wundun, the Killedar having demanded eight days to consider whether or not he should surrender them; the reply announced that the battery would open at day light on the following day, and if he allowed a single gun to be fired, he was to expect no terms. The efficacy of the reply was proved in the abandonment of the forts on the night of the 24th.

We publish the following division orders by Major General Sir William Grant Keir K. M. T., which sufficiently explain the affair in which a detachment of His Majesty's 17th Regiment under the command of the Hon'ble Lieut Col. Stanhope successfully encountered a body of Pindaries under Seetoo.

Camp at Debalpour, — Friday 13th March 1818.

The Major General is happy to publish to the division the following particulars of an action between a detachment from His Majesty's 17th Dragoons under Lieut. Col. the Hon'ble L. Stanhope, and a body of three hundred Pindaries commanded by Seetoo in person; which has added to the deserved reputation of that gallant corps, and reflects the highest credit on the officers and men employed on the occasion. "Information having been communicated to Lieut. Col. "the Hon'ble L. Stanhope of a considerable "party of Pindaries having appeared within "a forced march of his camp, a detachment "was immediately put in motion, and arrived "within sight of the enemy after a march of "thirty miles. The dragoons immediately "formed and attacked them, and after a "shew of resistance they betook themselves "to flight, closely pursued by our detachment, "who cut down upwards of two hundred "horsemen. Seetoo, conspicuous by his dress "and black charger, narrowly escaped fal-"ling into our hands, but was saved by the "extraordinary speed of his horse."

The Major General begs to express his thanks to Lieut. Col. the Hon'ble L. Stanhope for the promptitude and vigour with which the arrangements were made for the attack, and the spirit with which it was conducted; and he returns his acknowledgements to the whole of the detachment for the intrepidity and activity which they displayed during the attack and pursuit of the enemy. The conduct of Captain Adams and Cornet Marriott has been represented to the Major General in the most favourable terms, and he is happy to express his unqualified approbation of the gallantry of both these officers; Lieut. Jervis's unremitting exertions have been repeatedly brought to the Major General's notice, and he feels thoroughly sensible of their importance on this occasion from the experience he has had of that Officer's valuable services.

Letters from General Pritzler's camp at Wyratghur, dated the 26th March, report the surrender also of the forts of Nundgun and Pundooghur on the preceeding day, and those of Kummulghur and Wyratghur on the 26th; and that Kenzilghur was invested.

General Smith was near Rakishone on the 24th. The Paishwa's troops had broken into several bodies. It was not known with which division Bajee Row had gone; some of the bodies are moving east and north east. General Doveton was at Lassoor in Candeish, on the 19th, and in pursuit of the enemy.

Extract of a letter from General Smith's Camp on the Gunga.

March 19th, 1818.

We have marched unremittedly since the 10th of the month, when the force left Seroor, to-day we halt. Bajee Row is supposed to be about twenty coss from us in the Jaulnah direction; the camp is very healthy, but the cattle are considerably knocked up; forage too, is becoming very dear. Few General Officers share fatigue so equally with their troops, as Brigadier General Smith. His division has great confidence in him, and feel certain that his talents and enterprize will compass whatever lies within the limits of possibility.

Accounts from General Smith mention that he was at Rakesbone on the 20th; and we have a report that Bajee Row was on the 16th, only twenty five miles south of Jaulnah: the bazar reports say he has again turned south. Sir Thomas Hislop is gone to Ellora and Aurangabad, and Major Lushington with his cavalry brigade, 4th and 8th Regiments, are halting here, having been placed under General Smith's orders. The Bombay troops with General Pritzler, consist of the Bombay Park and Commissariat; Captain Nutt, Lieutenants McLeod and Athill, Bombay Engineers; The Bombay Toughs, 1st Battalion 7th Regiment, and 2d Battalion 9th Regiment, and Pioneers.

The Madras troops are the flank corps composed of the flank companies of the 30th, 34th, 53d and 84th Regts; detachment of light artilliry; Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple Lieutenent Grant, Engineers; four companies of native Rifle Corps, 2d Battalion 12th Regiment and a Detachment of Pioneers.

Accounts of the 24th of March from General Smith's Camp at Peepligaum on the Doobna, hold out hopes of a speedy termination of the war. Bajee Row, was moving on towards Nagpore, not knowing that General Doveton's force awaits him there. General Smith proposed leaving his sick at Jaulnah, and continuing the pursuit of Bajee Row who is stated to have about 25,000 men with him, but perhaps he is not aware that he labours under great disadvantages, and will fight under still greater; for if he is now brought to a general action (which he must be either by General Smith or Doveton), the war must terminate: he can levy no fresh troops or get supplies of cattle and provision as heretofore.

Bombay Gaz. 1st April 1818.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

ARRIVALS.—]Ensign Donnithorne 65th. Regt.
Captain Dawson 1st Light Cavalry.
Captain Morgan 4th Regiment.
Lieutenant J. Connellan 2d Battalion Genrs.
Lieutenant H. Lardner 1st | 11th Regt.
DEPARTURES-]Assistant Surgeon A. Pollock - Pioneers.
Lieut. J. Bellasis, 5th Regt.
Lieut. Decluzeau, Artillery.
Lieut. Col. Burr - 7th Regt.
Assistant Surgeon Geo. Sharp, 2d | 5th N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.]—March 28th Portuguese Ship Conde do Rio Pardo, Commander B. J. Botelho from Demaun the 26th March 1818.

Do. do. Armed Prow Tappy, Syrang Essmell Bawa from Bancoote.

April 2, Armed Pattamar Bhowany, Syrang Shake Dauvad from Bancoote.

Do. 3, Ship Neptune, Capt. J Rogers, from Bengal.

Do. do. American Ship Atlas, Capt. James Girdon, from Philadelphia, the 26th August 1817, and West Coast of Sumatra, and Penang.

Signal for another Ship to the South at sun down.

Passengers per Conde de Rio Pardo. Capt. Durant, Capt. Crawford.

DEPARTURES.]—March 31, Armed Prow Tappy, Syrang Essmell, to Bancoote.

April 2, Ship Adamant Free Trader, Capt. J. Hutchinson, to London.

Do. do. H. C. Timbership Ernaad, Lieut. D. Jones, to Bengal.

Passengers by Adamant Lieut. and Mrs. Pollington, —Mrs. Ellen,—Lieut. De Burgh and Mr. Rowland.

Passenger by the Ernaad,—Mr. Martinus Ma'Kertish, Armenian Deacon, to Bengal.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 25, ship Union, Tweedy, from Isle of France.

Ship Matilda, Somerville, from Cork, New South Wales and Madras.

26, ship Fame, Brown, from China, and Batavia.

28, brig Nelly, Grierson, from Isle of France.

Ship Bengal, Cuthbertson, from Liverpool 22d Sept.

March 1, brig Snipe. Orton, from Malta 14th Sept. and Gibralter 15th Oct.

2, brig Shaw Byramgore, Hammet, from Madras.

3. brig Hero, Pace, from Newcastle 6th Sept.

Brig Isabella, Bignall, from Allepee.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 25, Portuguese ship Sete de Marco, da Costa, for Rio de Janeiro.

Ship Argo, Humphreys, for Sumatra.

Portuguese brig Aurora, da Costa, for Brazils.

27, ship Argo, Barclay, for London.

28, ship Cornwallis, Graham, for Bombay.

March 1, American ship Essex Junior, Hinman, for New-York.

French ship L'Ocean, Deville, for Havre de Grace.

Ship Mary, Gibb, for Buenos Ayres and England.

2, ship Moholar, Lindsay, for Penang, Malacca and the Eastward.

3, French ship Nancy, Prade, for Bourdeaux.

Ship Eunore Trainsit, Greig, for Penang, Malacca and Manilla.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—The Lady of Lieutenant Grubb of the Honorable Company' Marine of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.—On the 26th March by the Revd. N. Wade. A. M. Senior Minister. the Revd Samuel Newell. Missionary, to Miss Philomela Thurston.

DEATHS.—On the 28th March Colonel James Urquhart.

On the 27th Captain Sorgerry Commander of the French Ship Bourbon.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.]—On the 3d March, the Lady of N. Wallich, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Chowringhee, on the 19th Feb. the Lady of Henry Wood, Esq. C. S. of a Daughter

On the 28th Feb. the Lady of Capt. Brownrigg, Secretary to the Military Board. of a Daughter.

3d March, Mrs. W. D'M. Sinaes, of a Daughter.

At Dacca, on the 22d Feb. the Lady of Major Whitehead, 1st 9th N. I. of a Daughter.

At Delhi, on the 16th Feb. the Lady of Lieut. William Gowan, Fort Adjutant and Barrack-Master, of a Daughter.

At Agra, on the 16th Feb. the Lady of Geo. Reddie, Esq. Superintending Surgeon, of a Daughter.

At Hussingabad, on the 22d of December last, the Lady of Lieut. J. Somerville, 1st 10th N. I. Nagpore Subsidiary Force, of a Son.

MARRIED.]—On the 24th Feb. Mr. James Hunter, to Miss Harriet McDonald.

Mr. Alexander Stokoe, of the Pilot Service, to Miss Sarah Concannon.

DEATHS.]—On the 27th Feb. of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. J. L. Montague.

At Kishnaghur, on the 28th Feb. Thomas Sisson, Esq. Acting Judge, and Magistrate of Nuddea.

On the 15th Feb. at Nuddeah-Gong, on the Pooj, where he was doing Medical duty with His Majesty's 24th Dragoons, Dr. John Ross: a young Man of high professional attainments and great scientific research deeply lamented by all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.			SELL.	
Rs.	ANS.	SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1818.	Rs.	ANS.
3	6	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation. Disc.	3	12

FROM THE

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

THE 17TH FEB. 1818.

Mr. Henry Hodgson, third Commissioner for investigating the claims upon the late Nuwaubs of the Carnatic.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 17TH FEB. 1818.

Mr. Gordon Forbes, fourth Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.

The Head Quarters of His Excellency the Governor General were at Sheer Ghur, on the 20th ultimo; and it was expected would reach Cawnpore on the 24th.

We are extremely sorry to state, that the Epidemic, which has of late committed such ravages among the Native Population, still continues with unabated violence, and we regret to understand, that the remedies formerly employed have not been found so efficacious as they were, in the cases that have recently occurred. The disorder has attacked a considerable number of Europeans, but in almost every case, has terminated favourably among them.

There is now publishing at Macao, 'A Dictionary of the Chinese Language', by the Rev. Mr. Morrison. This Work will consist of Three Parts, and be published in Forty Numbers, at half a guinea each number. The First Part will form by itself a complete Chinese Dictionary, and persons who with may subscribe to this section. Subscriptions are received in Calcutta by Messrs. Colvins, Bazett and Co.

Assiatic Mirror, March 4.

GIBRALTAR and MALTA TRADE.

Since the passing of the late Act of Parliament has opened a direct Commercial communication between India, and the Ports of the Mediterranean, every account connected with the trade, usually carried on at these Ports, becomes important to our mercantile readers. During the late war, Gibraltar received its supplies of many sorts of Indian Goods from London; but the principal importations of Eastern Commodities were made in American vessels, whose Cargoes usually consisted of Sugar, Coffee, Nankeens, Pepper and Cassia Lignea. The sales of these goods were effected, either at Gibraltar or Malta, when it came into our possession, and the proceeds invested principally in Bills upon London, and partly in such products procurable at these Ports, as were best suited to the American market.

Since the Peace, articles of East India production have been imported into Gibraltar, under various foreign flags, and altho' the trade of this Port felt, with that of every other, the bad effects of the late commercial stagnation, it is expected, that it will soon become a valuable Dépôt for Indian Commoditier. The local position of Gibraltar gives it many advantages; and the circumstance of its enjoying a perfectly free Port, at which no duties whatever are charged, without even the existence of such a thing as a Custom House, point it out as an eligible resort for ships directly from this country. India and China goods are of regular consumption in the Mediterranean: and on all the received principles of commerce, it would seem, that they could be more advantageously furnished direct, than by the old circuitous route of England. When the direct trade, which has now been opened, becomes more confirmed, some change in its general features may perhaps occur; and they must no doubt vary not a little, according as peace or war is prevailing in Europe. During the Peninsular War, the trade to Spain and Italy in Piece Goods, imported into Gibraltar, is said to have been very considerable, especially in Long Cloths. The influx of German Linen since the Peace has diminished the demand for these goods; but it is represented to be still such, as to warrant speculation to a moderate extent. Sugar is an article, for which there exists a great demand in the Levant; and as the consumers are more concerned in procuring it of a light colour & dry, than positively strong, the Sugar of this country might find an advantageous market at Gibraltar or Malta. Pepper is also an article for which the demand is large, & in which profitable speculations may be made. Rice is another, which from its extensive consumption in Spain, ought to be a profitable export from this country. In Spain it is the principal article of food of all classes; and the market has hitherto been supplied from Carolina. By the Act no vessels under 350 tons burden* can engage in this trade; a provision which might prove prejudicial, were it not allowed by law, that ships may land any part of their cargo at Gibraltar, and proceed with the remainder either to Malta, or a port in Great Britain.

The shipments from Gibraltar to India will be chiefly made up, of course, of the produce and manufactures of the neighbouring countries, and of these, probably the Wines and Oils of France would constitute the greater part.

* *This is a mistake.* *Bom. Edr.*

PRICES CURRENT AT GIBRALTAR.

OCT. 14, 1817.

			Dols.	rs.
Cocoa,	Caraeca,	per cwt.	34	0
	Trinidad		30	0
	Guayaquil		13	0
	Maranham		10	0
Coffee,	Martinique		17	6
	Island		16	6
	Brazil		14	0
Cotton,	Pernambuco		52	0
	New Orleans		32	0
Drugs,	Gum Arabic		14	0
	Sandrack		21	0
	Opium	per lb.	3	4½
Dyes,	Cochineal		6	6
	Indigo		1	3
	Saffron		14	0
Fish,	Bacalao	per cwt.	5	0
	Stock		5	0
Grain	Wheat Hard	per fenega	4	0
	Soft		3	0
	Barley		2	0
	Indian Corn		2	0
	Rice	per cwt.	7	9
	Flour	per barrel	13	6
Hides,	Buenos Ayres	per cwt.	17	6
	Brazil		15	0
India	Goods, Long Cloths	per piece	8	9
	Salempores		4	0
	Baftaes		2	6
Iron,	English Assorted	per cwt.	3	6
	Swedish ditto		3	6
	Hoops		4	1½
Nankeens,	Short	per piece	0	7½
	Long		1	8
Oil,	Gallipoli	per arroba	5	6
	Spanish		5	0
Provisions,	Beef Irish	per barrel	18	0
	American		14	0
	Pork Irish		26	0
	American		16	0
	Butter Irish	per lb.	0	3
	Cheese English	per cwt.	23	0
	Dutch		15	0
Spieces,	Cinnamon 1st quality	per lb.	3	2
	Cassia		0	6
	Cloves		1	0
	Pepper black E. I.	per cwt.	19	0
	Ginger		11	0
Spirits,	Rum Jamaica	per gallon	0	9
	Brandy Cognac		1	10½
	Hollands		1	1½
	Brandy Spanish	per pipe	126	0
Sugar,	Havannah White	per cwt.	16	0
	Brown		10	7½
	Brazil White		12	0
	Brown		12	0
Teas,	Hyson	per l	0	11
	Hyson Skin		0	5¾
	Souchong		0	5½
	Pearl		1	1
Tobacco,	Virginia	per cwt.	10	9
	Kentucky		13	0
	Brazil Roll		16	0
Wine,	Spanish red	per pipe	42	0
Woods,	Logwood	per cwt.	1	3
	Brazilleto		20	0
	Staves-pipe	per 1200	70	0

EXCHANGES—London 60 days, at 51½ pence per hard dollar. Paris 90 days, at 5 franc 20 cents. ditto. Silver Dollars bear at present, a preferance to gold of 2 per cent.

OBSERVATIONS.

Our imports and exports are free from duties—and indeed there are no restrictions on our Commerce whatever, with the exception that Spirits, unaccompanied by Cocket, direct from Great Britain, cannot be brought into the Town for the consume of the place:—and that Wines, on being landed, pay a Wharfage of two reals per pipe.

Our Weights and Measures are English—with the addition of the Arroba—which is equal to 25 lbs.—or 3½ Gallons;—and the Fanega—5 of which equal 8 Winchester Bushels.

Our Accounts are kept in Hard Dollars—reals—and Quarts—12 reals equal 1 Hard Dollar—16 quarts equal 1 real.

COTTON.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

MIRZAPORE BAZAR, FEB. 1, 1818.

Banda,	Rs.	1	13	0 per	Durrah.
Kutchoura,		1	10	8 ...	ditto.
Furreah,		1	9	6 ...	ditto.
Hatrass,		1	9	0 ...	ditto.
Dass,		1	8	9 ...	ditto.

In the Market, 121,405 Maunds.

It is with regret we notice the enormous prices of Cotton in the above market.

In Calcutta we have not heard that Sales have been effected.

We had flattered ourselves with a hope of the demand for this very important article of India commerce, becoming from its cheapness, permanently established with our manufacturers in England, to the exclusion of a very considerable portion of that imported from America, but we now fear the hope will prove fallacious. It would undoubtedly have taken place, could we have continued to supply the home markets, at a price not exceeding 9d. to 10d. per lb. which the present rate of freight ought to enable the Merchant to do, were the Planter or Speculator satisfied with a moderate compensation for his labour.

At the above price it was forcing itself on the general attention of the manufacturer and would in the course of a few years have called for a supply of 2 or 300,000 bales per annum, but instead of our encouraging this and fostering the trade now in its infancy such a check will be given it this year by heedless speculation, as will for a time retard its progress to maturity.

Nothing short of moderate prices will ever accomplish what we so much desire i.e. to see India, in the full possession of the British Market.

This cannot be expected unless a very considerable difference exists between the price of Bengal and America Cotton, as the quality of every description of the latter, both for length of staple and cleaness, has ever been superior, which occasions a natural preference in its favor with the manufacturer, who will not be induced to alter his machinery in order to adopt it to the use of Bengal short staple Cotton, which at the present price would cost him almost as much as the American can afford to supply him.

The deficiency of the American crop, to which we attribute the high price of Bengal Cotton in England, will for a time prove highly prejudicial to this country, by raising the prices in Calcutta and adjacent markets; the consequence will be that the manufacturer, who may have partially altered his machinery as well as him, who contemplated it, will revert to the old system, and give the American Cotton, the preference, as owing to the mixture of dirt, seed, and leaf, arising from negligence in gathering the produce of this country, the waste is much greater, and will more than counterbalance a trifling difference of price.

With regard to the China Trade, we consider the price of Kutchoura, to be perfectly prohibitory, and imagine that during the present Mania (which may probaply terminate in the same manner as the Free-trading one) shipments to that quarter cannot with prudence be effected, as we find 18 Rupees per maund in screwed bales (which it would cost taking the average price at Mirzapore of the Cottons usually sent to China) to pay a freight of 17 Rupees per bale, would require 15 Tale per pecul, a price never yet heard of in China: in fact we incline to think Sales at any price, will be very heavy in Canton at the commencement of the Season.—They were completly deceived the past year with regard to quantity, consequently till they actually see the importation will be very guarded.

Since writing the above, we have carefully examined the Exports of Cotton from this Port during the past year, as well as the deliveries from the Warehouses, as late as we are furnished with them. The research has been attended with much gratification to ourselves, and the statement we now lay before our Readers, will we doubt not excite a similar feeling in that portion of them, who are desirous to the *ultimate prosperity* of a trade, which promised to become so important not only to the interests of this but of the mother country: we allude to the supplies of Cotton being drawn from British India, instead of Foreign America, and rejoice to find the quantity so very considerable exported to England from Calcutta only, of the past year's Crop, which the proprietors will be enabled to dispose of on reasonable terms, gaining a fair mercantile profit.

It would appear by the latest Price Current from England, that the weight of the Exportation, had not been felt in the home market, owing to the prevalence of Easterly winds having prevented the expected arrivals, which cannot, we believe, to so large an extent be there anticipated—say an average supply of 13,400 bales per month during the last ten months, which is 4000 bales per month, more than the demand of July last, at which period it seems to have reached its acme at high prices, as the following month falls short of it by 1,400 bales: this large supply, together with the arrival of the American Crops (commencing in January,) must we conceive reduce the price to the old standard, especially if the quality of the American prove better than the former Crop and the quantity even equal: greater we imagine it will be, as letters mention the cultivation to be considerably extended in the United States, the planter finding that lands not suitable to other purposes, can be advantageously employed in the production of inferior Cottons. We therefore hope to see a speedy reduction in the prices, both at home and in this country, to enable us to cope with the American planter and merchant.

Exp. of Cotton from Calcutta.

1817	Bales.
Jan.	5412
Feb.	5000
Mar.	6020
April	10940
May	15572
June	8106
July	12471
Aug.	13978
Sept.	17623
Oct.	15745
Nov.	13676
Dec.	12342
1818	
Jan.	12638
Not in the market in Sept.	133,091
Stock	

Monthly delivery from the English Warehouses of Bengal, Bombay and other Cottons.

			Bales.
	1817	January	3442
		February	4517
		March	4500
		April	5906
		May	4709
Ought to arrive in England, in		June	5828
	do	in July	9458
	do	in August	8040
	do	in September	
	do	in October	
	do	in November	
	do	in December	
	do	in January 1818	
	do	in February	
	do	in March	
	do	in April	
	do	in May	
	do	in June	

then in the Warehouses.	27,000
	160,091
Deduct consumption from Sept. 1817 to June 1818, 10 Months suppose 8000 bales per month.	80,000
Would leave the Stock.	80,091

bales on the 1st July 1818, without including the importation from Bombay, and other quarters, which we may estimate at 20,000 bales, forming a total of 100,000 bales.

THE ARMY.

Camp Sumpter, Feb. 15, 1818.

General Watson's detachment, is proceeding towards Burseah to take Forts! Yesterday the whole division of the army moved ground from Kunjowlie, where we were detained, it was said, to observe how Scindeah should feel under the punishment, given to one of his Sirdars by General Browne. His Lordship and the main body moved towards the Bridge, (Shere Ghur) and will be speedily dispersed, and comfortably lodged in Cantonments. We marched to Tolgong, a distance of 10 miles—very long ones, and to day we reached this place, 14 more. On leaving camp, the force consisted of one Battalion 1st, and one of the 26th Native Infantry, and a corps of Cavalry—but to morrow, we shall move with the addition of the Battering Train and a Battalion of the 13th Native Infantry, which have been here for some time. Omrah is the halting place—a distance of 10 miles, and 13 or 14 more of such marches, will bring us before Kimlassa, which they say, is the Fort to be first attacked, and the strongest of the whole. I have seen our route laid down as far as this place, but no further. But I know not when we shall fall in with General Marshall and his division."

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SEPTEMBER 17th, 1817.

Murder and Robbery.—In the middle of last December, a respectable farmer named Howard, who in age on the day of his death was 90, was murdered in his own house, within three miles of Uxbridge. The situation of the house is peculiarly solitary, being surrounded with trees and fronted by a large lake where now and then a fishing boat was to be seen. The family, which were almost the only inhabitants within a very extensive circuit consisted of the venerable farmer, his grandson, and an aged female sarvant. The fondness of Mr. Howard for his grandson, Bond, received no interreption from the moment of the birth of the latter, who was taught to look upon the property of his grandfather as his inheritance. The old man had stock in the Bank of England, and took much pleasure in the journey to London to receive his dividends, which amounted to 10l. quarterly. A few days before the murder, he had been upon one of those journey, and on his return, being weary, he retired to rest. He never rose again. Upon the return of Bond from from some occupation, at six o'clock in the evening, he found his grandfather dead. Near him lay a large crab-stick, upon which was was a quantity of blood. The body was dreadfully disfigured, and the front of the head was not distinguishable from the back. The old housekeeper was lying senseless on on the ground. Bond immediately ran to the labourers employed in the adjacent meadows, and described the murder that had taken place, exhibiting all those symptoms so natural to a relative of the deceased. They all repaired to the house of Mr. Howard. They examined the apartments, but no violence had been done to any parts. It seemed to have been the act of some miscreant, who either was influenced solely by revenge, or so horror struck at the deed which he found necessary to perform before his object of plunder could be accomplished, as to fly from his first intention. There was, however, one remarkable circumstance which excited suspicion against the grandson. The old man was in the habit of carrying the key of his bureau in the left pocket of his waistcoat. The housekeeper was acquainted with his ways, and that there were private drawers in the bureau which could be known to no stranger. The old gentleman had received his 30l. and he must have deposited it in one of those secret drawers. If the nature of the murder was revenge, the money must be in the drawer, for it was locked. The suggestion was attended to, the bureau was broken open, but no money was to be found. Every eye was fixed upon the grandson, who did not show the slightest sign of confusion. On the contrary, he agreed in the general opinion, that the robber must be the murderer, & that he could have been no stranger. He invited investigation, for the sake of his own character and for the blood of his grandfather; he called upon a strict inquiry into the dreadful case. He was taken before a Magistrate. The housekeeper was called on to tell what she knew. She knew nothing, but that somebody came behind her in the kitchen, and struck her so violent a blow that she fell senseless on the ground, and that the fright had never left her since. Some time before this she had been waiting upon her master, who was then in health; upon recovering she saw him a corpse. The person who struck her spoke, but was not seen by her. A report previously existed that the old man had a long time ago made a will, in which he bequeathed all he was worth in the world to his grandson; but that some circumstances had recently occurred which rendered it probable that an alteration was meditated in the disposal of the property. It is said that the grandson showed much impatience upon hearing this suspicion, & an inference unfavourable was then drawn from his conduct at the idea of suffering any disappointment. The Magistrate discharged him; but those who were interested believed the case to be one of the vilest in the catalogue of murders. It was a singular fact, that the old man's will was afterwards found open. Upon being read, the inheritance was found to devolve upon his grandson, who was put in possession immediately after his discharge. Bond returned to the house, buried his grandfather, and lived in the same solitary place. Months rolled on, and still no tidings of the murder. The agitation of Uxbridge began to subside, when a few days ago it was revived with the greatest violence. A gentleman sent to the Bank two notes, one for 20l. and another for 10l. The Bank were not idle upon hearing of the murder. The numbers of the notes which were paid to Mr. Howard when he went to receive his dividend had been taken, and the necessary order for stopping them issued. Those very notes for 20l. and for 10l. were the notes which had been taken out of Mr. Howard's bureau. The Directors of the Bank, with all that alacrity so laudable upon the occosion, traced the notes through about 30 hands, and at last came within three miles of Uxbridge, and found them in the hands of Bond. The grandson was immediately conveyed to town. By the advice of an experienced barrister, the bill for the robbery was on Monday presented to the Grand Jury at Clerkenwell. After the examination of 35 witnesses, it was found a true bill.

THE TIMES.

SEPTEMBER, 18.

OLD BAILEY, Wednesday, September 17.

The sessions at the Old Bailey commenced yesterday, before the Lord Mayor, the Recorder of London, Mr. Justice Holroyd, Mr. Justice Burrough, and Mr. Baron Graham.

TRIAL OF JOHN BOND.

At o'clock John Bond was put to the bar, and indicted for having feloniously stolen in the dwelling-house of William Howard, one Bank of England promissory note for the payment of 20l., and another for the payment of 10l. the property of William Howard, on the night of the 1st of December, 1816.

Mr. Arabin opened the pleadings, and Mr. Alley in stating the case, and alluding to the publicity which the circumstances of it had already acquired, took occasion to lament the practice of publishing exparte evidence, as tending much to the injury of prisoners. Witnesses were then called, of whom the first.

Sarah Randall, deposed, that she had lived as housekeeper with Mr. William Howard, now deceased, for 40 years. He was a farmer, residing in the parish of Hillingdon, a short distance from Uxbridge; In the month of December last, the family consisted of Mr. William Howard, witness Thomas Ayres, and the prisoner at the bar, who was grandson to the deceased. She recollected that, on Sunday the 1st of December last, she saw the prisoner at about one o'clock, at dinner time, but did not see him afterwards. In the evening of that day she saw Thomas Ayres at about six o'clock: he went out to milk his cows. Witness and the old man were then left alone in the house. They had both just had tea, and were sitting by the fire below stairs. She was sitting with her side inclined to the door, and the old gentleman faced her, and sat in his own chair. He sat opposite to the door. Witness lighted a candle, in order that the old man might light his pipe. She placed the candle on the table between them, but did not know what become of it afterwards. Soon after she heard the door of the room open; it was either pushed open or unlatched, and being in expectation of seeing the servant boy, Thomas Ayres, to the best of her recollection she said, "Is it you, Tom?" Witness could not be sure whether she did or did not say so. No sooner had she spoken, or meant to speak, than she received a terrible blow upon her head. She received several blows, and lost her senses. Soon after she had received the blows, she heard the old gentleman, who had just entered upon the 91st year of his age, utter a deep groan. She heard no more. She had no means of knowing who inflicted the blows, as she never saw any one. She could not say how long she remained insensible. The prisoner spoke to her after she had received the blows, but she could not tell what length of time afterwards. Bond always received the dividends of the old man at the Bank, and paid them to his grandfather very punctually. The prisoner regularly went to London to receive them, and on his return paid them to the old man. The money was always wrapped up curiously, and put into a private drawer in the bureau, the key of which was always kept in old man's left hand breeches pocket.

Cross examined by Mr. Bolland.—Witness had lived 46 years with Mr. Howard. The prisoner lived in the family partly in the capacity of a servant, and was the son of her master's daughter. She had known him from his birth. Mr. Howard had been extremely good to him, and the prisoner's conduct always appeared respectful and attentive. The prisoner managed all the old gentleman's money concerns. She remembered Mr. Howard saying on one occasion to the prisoner, that he had provided for him in his will, and left him 200l., which was afterwards altered to 400l. stock. The prisoner was careful, and never appeared to want money. The old gentleman offered him his wages on Michaelmas day, and the prisoner declined receiving them.

In answer to a question from Mr. Baron Graham, the witness said, she heard the old gentleman utter a deep groan, and that he was never sensible afterwards. Bond took a walk after dinner, as was his custom on the day in question, and had not returned before the blows were inflicted by some person who had entered the house. The conversation respecting the money bequeathed to the prisoner had taken place a few days before.

Thomas Ayres, the next witness, stated, that he had lived as one of the servants with the deceased. He left the house on Sunday evening, Dec. 1st, about 6 o'clock. The prisoner had gone out before to visit a Mr. Wyman, who lived at about a hundred yards' distance. Witness went out alone, and left every thing in safety. His master and the housekeeper were sitting at the fire, in a room on the ground floor. He left the door closed upon a latch. A flail was fixed above, which any stranger might see on entering, if he looked upwards towards the ceiling. He saw it in some man's hand when he returned deeply marked with blood. He met a stranger in his way near a small bridge, in such a situation as that he must have been proceeding to or coming from his master's house, he addressed him, conceiving that he had missed his way, but the stranger passed on without any reply. Witness then went to a public house, where he remained till the prisoner came in, and exclaimed, "For Good's sake come, for somebody has almost killed the old man and Sarah." He went immediately to the house accompanied by the prisoner and several other persons. The old people were found sitting in their chairs, unable to speak, and both very bloody. A great deal of blood lay on the floor. The prisoner got some brandy and rubbed the old gentleman's forehead, when the latter seemed to revive, and said, "Don't, John, it is so cold." The prisoner desisted accordingly, the deceased went to bed, and witness never heard him speak intelligibly afterwards.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bolland.—The stranger whom he had met on his way to the public house must have been going to or coming from his master's house. There was splash way in the lane through which he advanced, and the stranger passed through it instead of going over the hedge, which would have brought him close to the witness. The prisoner sat up all the night with the old gentleman, and seemed much concerned and very attentive to him. Bond was always active in the pursuit of persons suspected of having committed the robbery.

William Mercer confirmed several parts of the last witness's testimony. With regard to the appearance of the old man on his entrance, after hearing of what had happened, his eyes were greatly swelled, and his head much bruised and very bloody. On his cross-examination he stated, that the old people sat in chairs facing each other, and the deceased looking towards the door, so that he must have seen who entered the room and struck the housekeeper.

John Curtis, a surgeon, deposed, that when he saw the deceased there were not the slightest hopes of his recovery. He declared this as soon as he examined him in the hearing of the whole company. Some of the wounds appeared to have been inflicted by a flail, and others by a window bar. He was called in about 7 o'clock in the evening.

Joseph Allen said, he was a churchwarden of the parish of Hillingdon, and went to search the house of the deceased on the day in question. The prisoner asked him to look at the bureau. He examined it accordingly, it had been broken open, and the padlock and key were found intermixed with the papers in it. He searched the well, and found nothing in it; but there was a secret drawer which he did not observe, nor had any subsequent opportunity of discovering, till the month of August last, after the bureau had been sold.

Here Mr. Baron Graham, after communicating with his brother Judges, addressed the jury, and remarked, that he understood there was no additional evidence except such as would go to trace two particular bank notes, formerly the property of William Howard, to the possession of the prisoner. As it was impossible to convict the prisoner on the evidence already received, evidence which affixed on him not only the imputation now in question, which was extremely serious, but that also of murdering his relative and benefactor, he felt it his duty to state, that the mere possession of the notes described in the indictment, although it might amount to proof of a fraud on the residuary legatees of the deceased, was not evidence which could make out the charge stated in the indictment. He considered, therefore, that it would be a waste of their valuable time to enter into any further details, and had the satisfaction to understand that his brother judges concurred in this opinion.—Verdict, Not Guilty.

The prisoner appeared to be about 40; tall, and very stout, with a dark complexion, but of an open rustic countenance; he was dressed in a smock frock, with a rough great coat over it. His manner was perfectly composed, nor was there any change of look or gesture when he heard his acquittal. He took up his hat, and walked away from the bar with the air of man who is about his usual business.

Sunday se'nnight an affair of an extraordinary and interesting nature occurred at a fashionable watering place in this neighbourhood. Two fine-looking young men (brothers), about 25 and 27 years of age, one from Clapham, the other from Chelsea, in appearance rather above the lower class of society, waited on an officer of rank, style, and fortune, at the said place, and claimed him for their father! The relationship was, at first, stoutly resisted, and the servants ordered to turn them out of doors; but the family feature in them was so striking, and the simple testimony of their genealogy so clear and circumstantial, that no doubt of the kindred they insisted on remained in the minds of all who beheld their persons, or heard their artless tale; and ultimately, it is said, the offspring were reluctantly recognized by the parent. It seems that, till lately, they always were given to understand that their father died when they were infants; they were placed early in a mean school, afterwards apprenticed to gardeners, and when their times were expired, 25l. each were given them to commence life, and they now follow the occupation of gardeners. By some acci-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1818.

(Continued from the last Page.)

dent they heard their father was in existence and moving in an elevated situation; they were therefore determined to discover the fact, anticipating the felicity of a personal interview, and expecting a little pecuniary aid; but it is reported, they were disappointed in this last circumstance, and after remaining the following day, they set off for home on Tuesday morning, by no means satisfied with their tour. —Woolmer's Exeter Gazette.

THE TIME.—AUGUST 25, 1817.

BRISTOL ASSIZES.

CLARKE V. ROLFE, ALIAS THE PATIENT AGAINST HIS SURGICAL OPERATOR.

The plaintiff in this action, who is a cooper, sought to recover from the defendant, who is a surgeon in this city, compensation in damages for injuries sustained in consequence of unskilfulness manifested by the defendant in an operation performed upon the plaintiff's wrist, and for the loss of time which the protraction of the cure had subjected him to.

Mr. Smith stated the declaration; and Mr. Gaselee opened the case to the jury, and stated, that the action was one of very considerable importance, both as it affected the plaintiff and also the defendant. At the same time he should be sorry to state any thing upon the present occasion that would be calculated to prejudice the minds of the jury. In the month of September, 1814, the plaintiff was in an employment as a wine-cooper, in which situation he was able to earn from two to three guineas per week; but having the misfortune to cut his wrist with a bottle in the course of his business, he was in consequence compelled to apply to the defendant for his professional assistance; and he (the learned counsel) was told there was but one course to be pursued in such a case—namely, the taking up of the artery. It would appear, however, that another mode was adopted by the defendant, by sewing the integuments together, and afterwards applying a sudden compression to that part of the wound. After this was performed, he told the plaintiff he might walk 50 miles. The poor man, however, had not more than three minutes' walk to his home: and on his arrival there, it was found necessary to send for the defendant, who attended him four or five days afterwards, and the wound then wearing a very serious appearance, it was considered necessary to call in Dr. Porter, a physician in the city, and a gentleman of great experience. From the situation Dr. Porter found the plaintiff in, he sent to another professional gentleman of the name of Mortimer; when they had met, Mr. Rolfe was sent to, and acquainted of Dr. Porter and Mr. Mortimer being present, and he accordingly attended. They desired the wound might be opened, but Mr. Rolfe said, "O no, it must not be touched." The arm was then in a state of mortification, and in 24 hours longer it might have cost the plaintiff his life. Under these circumstances, it would be for the jury to say what damages they would give against a man, who, it appeared had exercised the profession of a surgeon without having the skill necessary for persons embarking in so liberal a calling.

Margaret Clarke examined by Mr. Smith.—She stated, that she is the mother of the plaintiff. He was a wine-cooper, and lived on Stoney-hill. In the year 1814, he could earn two guineas per week, and sometimes three. In the month of September, 1815, witness's son (the plaintiff) cut his wrist with a glass bottle, application was made to Mr. Rolfe, the surgeon, and he attended. Witness was present when he came; he said the main artery was cut, and he sewed up the flesh of the wrist; he bound it up tight, and when he had done so, he said he would engage the plaintiff should walk 50 miles, and it would not bleed; and in consequence of that, witness's son left the house to go to his own home. Witness saw him on the Wednesday morning following and she attended him eight days, and was never out of the room five minutes at a time. She saw Mr. Rolfe on the Wednesday morning. He came in consequence of having been sent for. Her son's arm was then much inflamed. Mr. Rolfe did not do any thing to it, but ordered witness to apply wet pads to it. She asked him, if he thought there was any danger? and he replied, "Oh, no; it will do very well; there is nothing wanting but time, patience, and water gruel." (A laugh.) Witness consulted with a friend, and sent for Dr. Porter in the afternoon of Saturday, and she sent three times to Dr. Rolfe. The first time, he said he was "busy;" the second time, he said he was "going to tea;" but he and his nephew, Mr. Allen, came after she had sent three times for him. They examined the arm and witness heard Mr. Allen say to Dr. Rolfe—"You should have used the tourniquet, but now the young man cannot bear it." They were about to leave the room, when witness told them she had sent for farther assistance, and she named Dr. Porter. Mr. Rolfe said, he was a man he never met; that he had a parcel of boys set up in business, and it was them he wanted to put forward in life, and that he (Rolfe) had not leved till this time of day to meet a parcel of boys.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sergeant Pell.—The plaintiff was quite well now and able to work. Mr Rolfe had attended her family for two or three years. Mr. R. had never been paid his bill, and he had brought her son into Court for it about twelve months afterwards, and he soon brought the present action just after he was put into Court.

Dr. William Ogleby Porter said he was a physician, and had been in the habit of practising as a surgeon. On the night of the 17th of Sept.; 1814; he and Mr. Mortimer went to the plaintiff's house and found him lying in bed with a roller, commonly called a bandage, tied tight round the wrist of his right arm; his hand was much swollen and livid, it was gangrened; he was in great pain, and, before they parted, witness sent for Mr. Rolfe, and, he came, attended by his nepuew, Mr. Allen. They met in the plaintiff's room; but went into another room to consider the case: The result of the consultation was, that they thought it necessary to loosen the bandage, or rather to take it off. It was accordingly opened by witness and Mr. Mortimer: the hand was in state of gangrene: if it had remained another day, the probability was, that the plaintiff would have lost his hand. Mr. Rolfe said he had wished to remove the bandage before, and had cut it for that purpose, but the people would not let him do it; they saw it had been cut. Mr. Mortimer said the artery must be tied up; and witness observed, that if the bandage was not taken off, the man must lose his hand. Much more conversation took place, but witness could not recollect it. They afterwards went into the patient's room and Mr. Mortimer began to untie part of the bandage. Mr. Rolfe said he had not a tourniquet, and witness said it was of no consequence, as he would stop the circulation of blood.

Mr. Gaselee.—It is of no use to go into particulars, Dr. Porter; I believe it was taken off.

Dr. Porter.—We must go step by step in our operations.—The bandage was taken off, witness's thumb was on the artery, and Mr. Mortimer had tied it up.

Mr. Gaselee.—Had it then in the first instance been done as it ought to have been done, Dr. Porter?

Dr. Porter.—Am I to answer generally or specifically?

Mr. Gaselee.—Specifically.

Dr. Porter.—As it appeared, certainly not; it ought to have compressed the artery alone, but it compresed every vessel in the arm, and that is the reason the hand would have become gangrene, and mortification have followed. The compression on the artery alone was often done, and with success. The more approved mode was to take up the artery immediately with a tenaculum. Sometimes the end of the artery could not be obtained, and then it is done with a crooked needle. It was usual to put a bolster on the artery, that the compression may all particularly on that part, and that the blood may circulate in other parts, and through other vessels.

Mr. Mortimer was next called and examined by Mr. Smith.—He is a surgeon: he and Dr. Porter met Mr. Rolfe at the plaintiff's on the night in question. Witness opened the wound, and at the end found it extremely tumified and livid: there was considerable appearance of mortification. The wound was very closely sewed together, the artery bled, and the witness secured it with the assistance of D. Porter; he took up the artery and tied it. Witness attended from the 17th of September to November, but he could not say to the precise day in that month. If the artery had not been taken up, and the bandage had not been removed, witness thought the plaintiff would have been in danger of losing his hand.

Mr. Smith.—In your opinion, was it skilfully treated or not?

Mr. Mortimer.—As it is a matter of opinion, am I bound to answer that question;

Mr. Baron Graham.—I am afraid you must, as a great deal depends in such cases upon the evidence of professional gentlemen.

Mr. Mortimer.—It was not treated in the manner I should have treated it. Witness's charge for attendance was eight guineas. Cross-examined,—He had not been paid his demand. Mr. Rolfe continued to attend witness in consultation, and he understood Mr. Rolfe supplied him with medicines, and he appeared to attend him as a professional gentleman of reputation would do.

This closed the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Serjeant Pell now rose to address the jury, and observed that of all the causes that came before courts of justice, none were of so delicate a nature as causes of this description; and we all, in our anxiety after the fate of our fellow creatures, were very apt to pity and commiserate those who were so unfortunate as to be placed in situations which exposed them to the necessity of calling in, in any shape, medical assistance. It was not a pleasant thing to lose a verdict in a court of justice, but to the defendant it was still a thing of greater importance, because he would have not only the expences of the action to lose, but his reputation as a professional man might be tainted, and his future prosperity would be at stake. There was one thing which he would wish to impress strongly upon the recollection of the Jury, viz. that Clarke had never been a sufferer, and so far he had but little claim upon the consideration of humanity; for the Gentlemen of the Jury must have observed from the cross-examination, that he was quite well within a month; even Dr. Porter had with great firmness and impartiality, stated, that a month afterwards he called upon him to return him thanks for his assistance, and then he was quite well. That the action was brought vindictively was pretty evident; for the circumstances took place in the year 1814, and the action was not brought until the year 1816; why, then, he would ask, (though he scarcely need insult the understanding of the jury by such a question) were two years suffered to elapse before the action was instituted? Why, it would naturally induce every rational man to believe that some bad passion had found its way into the transaction, and that some spleen had existed in the plaintiff's mind. The action was not thought of until Mr. Rolfe put the plaintiff into Court, as it had been called, by the witness. It was not till then that the plaintiff thought any thing about bringing the action. Would these circumstances, then, form no part in operating upon the jury in mitigation of damages, even if they should think that any damages were necessary? It was a very singular thing, that upon Mr. Rolfe's persisting in the payment of his bill, the plaintiff thought he could pay him off by casting reflections upon the reputation of his character. He (the learned Sergeant) had established, that Mr. Rolfe, in his attendance, had acted like a most humane man; and the jury had it from the mouth of Mr. Mortimer, that the plaintiff had never paid him for his attendance, which was eight guineas. So then it stood.—Mr. Mortimer had not been paid a farthing, the defendant had not been paid; and he would venture to say they never would be paid, unless it should be out of the verdict the jury might give on this occasion. Having submitted these facts to the consideration of jury, he would now take the liberty of stating what he apprehended was the law upon the subject: of this he was certain, that no man could be liable to an action for a mistake: and in order to justify a verdict against the defendant, the jury must be convinced that there was on his part a most unpardonable negligence, or a gross ignorance.

Mr. Baron Graham, in summing up the evidence, observed to the jury, that the result of their deliberations might be of the most serious consequences to the defendant; this, however, was not to deter them from performing their duty. There was no doubt but carelessness would be a ground of action under any circumstances; but with regard to skilfulness, it was not required by the law of the land that a person, practising as a surgeon should possess infallible skill. The law, however, required that he should have a competent degree of skill to perform all that which is incidental to his profession. At the same time, the jury were not to run wild in their assessment of damages, supposing that that the defendant had been guilty of any of the charges specified in the declaration; and the circumstance of the plaintiff being stimulated to the action, because the defendant was pressing for the payment of his bill, was one which ought not to escape their consideration. The learned Judge then recapitulated the whole of the evidence with much perspicuity and clearness; and the jury, after a few minutes consultation, found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, Fifteen Guineas.

The trial lasted a long time, and excited very considerable interest throughout this city.

BRITISH REVIEW.

NO. XIX.

MANFRED;

A DRAMATIC POEM.

BY LORD BYRON.

As we have long considered Lord Byron as our patient, every resource of our medical skill has been exerted upon his morbid intellect: every thing has been tried from a soothing syrup, to a blistering plaister; but since this poem of "Manfred" has appeared, we doubt whether any thing less potent than hellebore will prove efficacious. Sometimes, indeed, we are induced to doubt whether a cure might be altogether desirable, since, if the complaint is habitual, and constitutional, the removal of it might give room to some worse disease, or lead to a general languor upon the system. Perhaps, after all, Dr. Spurzheim could show that some incurable tendency resides in the organs, to which the creation of such a monotonous series of whimsical hypochondriacs is scientifically to be ascribed.

It was a circumstance rather agreeable to us in opening this little poem, to find that the scene was in Switzerland. This, at least, gave us a hope that we were safe from our old enemies in turbans; from languishing pirates, gentlemen thieves, and pensive cut-throats, with all the bloody delights of the divan, the kiosk, and the haram: but, alas! the Noble Poet knows only, understands only, feels only one solitary character, the prototype of which is for ever in his imagination. The constituent parts of this strange composition of a man are easily enumerated: save that he is violently in love, he is altogether a desperate villain, with just so much of palliation as a certain degree of craziness, produced by crime, may be said to afford. Without this demon to inspire him, it seems as if his Lordship were incapable of all effort; for whenever he attempts any thing independently of his assistance, absolute failure seems to be the penalty of his desertion. Now, if this be so, however we may morally regret the necessity, we scarcely know how to blame the poet. His case, indeed, is to be lamented as well as that of his readers, since all those glowing and picturesque descriptions of scenery, in which he so eminently excels, are thus under a law which compels them to pass through the mind of this conscience-smitten hero, who is sure to mix with them, in their passage, a portion of his own malignant ill-humour. From the Giaour, or perhaps from the Childe, with whom Lord Byron first started in his career of sentimental poetry, an unity of character has pervaded all the principal personages of this poet, with only that variety which the deepening shades villainy has supplied, as his muse has proceeded. The renegade, who figured in the "Siege of Corinth," was certainly in considerable advance beyond his predecessors in crime. He had assumed the costume and religion of a Turk, to participate in the massacre of his own country-men, the Venetians, in revenge for some imagined wrong received from some of them. Parasina, a tale of woeful debauchery, presents us with an improvement upon the turpitude of Lord Byron's former heroes; we had there the amour of a bastard son with his father's wife. This favourite character of Lord Byron seemed in this last display to have done his worst. It seemed impossible to carry him a stage further in depravity without bringing him very near his infernal home; and accordingly, in the poem now in our hands, we find our old companion in downright fellowship with familiar spirits.

Count Manfred has an insufferable load of crime upon his conscience;—some black and atrocious deed or deeds, the nature of which is scarcely hinted in the course of the poem; and in virtue of his crime or crimes, he appears to have been invested with a magician's art, and to have received, or acquired, the knowledge of some spells too strong for the principalities and powers of darkness to resist, whenever it was his pleasure to summon them. He has also, by what charter it is impossible to say, a control over very odd beings, of whom but little, if any thing, has been heard in romance,—minstrelsy, ballades, and talking elements, & young & florid wives. He is withal an astrologer, and no stranger to the visions of the Apocalypse. Arimanes is also one of the spiritual persons of this unique eligible drama, whose part is as short as it is significant, almost all he has to say being condensed in the solemn monosyllable "yea." The other spirits, however, make up for the taciturnity and reserve of their prince. When first summoned by Manfred, they appear to be officiously disposed to serve him, and to enter into a full communication with him. But it does not seem that the Count, when he has got them about him, knows exactly what to do with them. He has no commands for them. But it occurs to him at length to desire to see these spirits in their accustomed forms. They tell him they have no forms of their own, being mere mind and principle; but that they can assume any form, and they desire him to choose one. He declines making any choice, and one of them appears in the shape of a beautiful female: in this figure is involved the great mystery of the poem; he rushes forward to embrace it, but it vanishes. And now follows the incantation, which was printed some time ago among the poems of which the Prisoner of Chillon is the principal. As it stood in that publication without a bearing upon any events, it had more than its original vacancy of meaning, and served as a curious instance to show what liberties with the public the poet felt he could take upon the strength of his established reputation. The reader will be at once in full possession of Manfred's character, and sufficiently reminded of a personage with whom he has been well acquainted ever since he has known Lord Byron's muse, by the following soliloquy of the hero of this dramatic poem.

"MAN. (*not perceiving the other.*) To be thus—
Grey-hair'd with anguish, like these blasted pines,
Wrecks of a single winter barkless, branchless,
A blighted trunk upon a cursed root,
Which but supplies a feeling to decay—
And to be thus, eternally but thus,
Having been otherwise! Now furrow'd o'er
With wrinkles, ploughed by moments, not by years;
And hours—all tortured into ages—hours
Which I outlive!—Ye toppling crags of ice!
Ye avalanches, whom a breath draws down
In mountainous o'erwhelming, come and crush me!
I hear ye momently above, beneath,
Crush with a frequent conflict; but ye pass,
And only fall on things which still survive;
On the young flourishing forest, or the hut
And hamlet of the harmless villager." (P. 23.)

Manfred is on the point of throwing himself headlong from the brow of one of the Alpine crags, when a Chamois hunter comes just in time to save him. This Chamois hunter, who talks in the strain of a buskined ne'er, is the character next in importance to the Count himself; he comes and goes, however, with this one scene, and contributes nothing to the development. One address, however, of Manfred to this honest villager puts his character in very pleasing contrast with his own, and shows the poet to have very accurate views of those unsophisticated joys, of which we heartily wish he had a more practical relish, and were more frequently employed in describing.

"MAN. Myself, and thee—a peasant of the Alps—
Thy humble virtues, hospitable home,
And spirit patient, pious, proud and free;
Thy self-respect, grafted on innocent thoughts;
Thy days of health, and nights of sleep; thy toils,
By danger dignified, yet guiltless; hopes
Of cheerful old age and quiet grave
With cross and garland over its green turf,
And thy grandchildren's love for epitaph." (P. 29)

Among the crimes of Manfred, one great and cardinal sin is continually in his thoughts, frequently alluded to, but never distinctly divulged. It seems, however, to have partly consisted in breaking the heart of a young lady of great perfections by his ill treatment; and we obscurely collect that the unhappy victim was so nearly related to him as to stamp an unholy character on the sentiment with which he had regarded her. When the Chamois hunter invites him to taste his wine, the following dialogue takes place:

"MAN. Away, away! there's blood upon the brim!
Will it then never—never sink in the earth?
C. HUN. What dost thou mean? thy senses wander from thee.
MAN. I say 'tis blood—my blood! the pure warm stream
Which ran in the veins of my fathers, and in ours
When we were in our youth, and had one heart,
And loved each other as we should not love,
And this was shed: but still it rises up,
Colouring the clouds, that shut me out from heaven,
Where thou art not—and I shall never be." (P. 27.)

In the dialogue with the Witch of the Alps, the Count speaks of the unhappy young lady as having been his own counterpart, and as having had the same lone though sad wanderings; and confesses that "he loved and destroyed her;" that his heart had broken hers; that he had shed blood, but not hers; nevertheless, that "her blood was shed"—he "saw it"—and could not staunch it."

In a subsequent scene we have the phantom of Astarte, the injured lady, produced to the view of Manfred. The spirit is conjured to speak to him, but nothing can be obtained from her, except that on the morrow the Count is to die. Some attempts are afterwards made by an old Abbot, to soften the obduracy of the Count; but neither the secret of his soul, nor any avowal of penitent feelings, escapes from his lips. The nature of his great crime is, however, somewhat further developed, in a conversation between two of the Count's dependants, on the terrace before the castle.

"HER. Come, be friendly;
Relate me some to while away our watch:
I've heard the darkly speak of an event
Which happened hereabouts, by this same tower.
MANUEL. That was a night indeed; I do remember
'Twas twilight, as it may be now, and such
Another evening;—you red cloud, which rests
On Eigher's pinnacle, so rested then,—
So like that it might be the same; the wind
Was laint and gusty, and the mountain snows
Began to glitter with the coming moon;
Count Manfred was, as now, within his tower,—
How occupied, we knew not, but with him
The sole companion of his wasted days
And watchings—her, whom of all earthly things
That lived, the only thing he seem'd to love,—
As he, indeed, by blood was bound to do,
The lady Astarte, his——" (P. 60.)

A spirit now arrives to summon the forfeited soul of Manfred away, his hour being come. The desolate man, with his usual haughtiness, defies the spirit, and denies his authority; but after a short dialogue, in which the old Abbot takes a very friendly, but ineffectual part, the man of blood, impurity, magic, and magnanimity, is seized with a rattling in his throat, and dies in good earnest, quite in the ordinary way, like any other gentleman. And thus ends this new deformed bantling of Lord Byron's muse, scarcely better than an abortion in moral form and structure, but nourished, and cradled, and rocked, as all this progeny have been, by the hand of a fostering genius, and the lullabies of melodious song.

The mischief that lurks in all Lord Byron's production is this—they are lying representations of human nature; they bring qualities of a most contradictory kind into close alliance; and so shape them into seeming union as to confound sentiments, which, for the sake of sound morality and social security, should far ever be kept carefully asunder, and at polar extremities with respect to each other. Manfred is represented to have loved but one, and the heart of that one he cruelly broke; his very love, too, appears to have been of that sort which lies under a natural interdict. He also confesses himself to have been a man of crime and blood; and yet a certain air of native nobleness, a mysterious grandeur of character, and elevation far above ordinary humanity, all these qualities are made to throw a sort of brilliance around him, and to seem, like the sunbow of the mountain cataract, the still and magnificent product of the conflict beneath it. These representations go beyond mere contradictoriness of character; they involve a confusion of principle, and operate very fatally and very diffusively in strengthening prejudices, which are at the bottom of our falsest estimations of men and things. In Lord Byron's own mind, we perceive this proneness to childishly erroneous impresions of human worth. The agents of a mild and regular government; those by whom the great machine of society is kept in repair, and peaceful limits imposed upon passion and ambition, or what may be called by some the privileges of genius, receive but little quarter from his muse, while the fate of a sanguinary tyrant, whose present restraint is the pledge of security and peace to the world, has been lamented in the third canto of the Child Harolde, with ludicrous sensibility,

It would be an idle parade of criticism to enter into the merits of this performance, as a specimen of dramatic composition. It has none of the properties of this kind of writing, but the division into scenes, and the conduct of the story by the means of dialogue. It affords, indeed, a pretty good ground for inferring the unfitness of the poet for this province of the art.

His peasant converses in the same language and sentiments as his nobleman; and to make up the complement of characters essential to the prosecution of the story, he throws in an old Abbot, whose province it is only to ask questions and offer advice: a couple of domestic servants, who talk together for the sake of the reader, and half a score of spirits and witches, distinguished only by their ordinal descriptions of first spirit and second spirit, first destiny and second destiny. One only character has absorbed the whole of Lord Byron's creative power. "The steady aspect of one clear large star," of demoniac influence, has fascinated his genius, and we perfectly despair of ever seeing the spell broken, and a natural, free, and wholesome exercise of those very superior talents which he unquestionably possesses. The present poem is certainly not without specimens of those talents, of which few have been greater admirers than ourselves, and none have more feelingly lamented the waste and abuse. The following address of Manfred to the "Witch of the Alps," rising beneath the arch of the sun-beam of the torrent, is full of Lord Byron's descriptive vigour.

"MAN. Beautiful spirit! with thy hair of light,
And dazzling eyes of glory, in whose form
The charms of Earth's least-mortal daughters grow
To an unearthlyness, in an essence
Of purer element; while the hues of youth,—
Carnation'd like a sleeping infant's cheek,
Rock'd by the beating of her mother's heart,
Or the rose tints, which summer's twilight leaves
Upon the lofty glacier's virgin snow,
The blush of earth embracing with her heaven,—
Tinge thy celestial aspect, and make tame
The beauties of the sunbow which bends o'er thee.
Beautiful Spirit! in thy calm clear brow,
Wherein is glass'd serenity of soul,
Which of itself shows immortality,
I read that thou wilt pardon to a Son
Of Earth, whom the abstruser powers permit
At times to commune with them—if that he
Avail him of his spells—to call thee thus,
And gaze on thee a moment." (P. 31, 32.)

The account which Manfred gives of himself, and his early addictions, it is impossible not to admire, notwithstanding it has so much of the mannerism of the poet.

"MAN. Well, though it torture me, 'tis but the same;
My pang shall find a voice. From my youth upwards
My spirit walk'd not with the souls of men.
Nor look'd upon the earth with human eyes;
The thirst of their ambition was not mine,
The aim of their existence was not mine;
My joys, my griefs, my passions, and my powers,
Made me a stranger; though I wore the form,
I had no sympathy with breathing flesh,
Nor midst the creatures of clay that girded me
Was there but one who—but of her anon.
I said, with men, and with the thoughts of men,
I held but slight communion; but instead,
My joy was in the wilderness, to breathe
The difficult air of the iced mountain's top,
Where the birds dare not build, nor insect's wing
Flit o'er the herbless granite; or to plunge
Into the torrent, and to roll along
On the swift whirl of the nigh breaking wave
Of river-stream, or ocean, in their flow,
In these my early strength exulted; or
To follow through the night the moving moon,
The stars and their developement; or catch
The dazzling lightnings till my eyes grew dim;
Or to look, listening, on the scattered leaves,
While Autumn winds were at their evening song.
These were my pastimes, and to be alone;
For if the beings, of whom I was one,—
Having to pass,—crossed me in my path,
I felt myself degraded back to them,
And was all clay again. And then I dived,
In my lone wanderings, to the caves of death,
Searching its cause in its effect; and drew
From withered bones, and skulls, and heap'd up dust
Conclusions most forbidden. Then I pass'd
The nights of years in sciences untaught,
Save in the old time; and with time and toil,
And terrible ordeal, and such penance
As in itself hath power upon the air,
And spirits that do compass air and earth,
Space, and the peopled infinite, I made
Mine eyes familiar with Eternity,
Such as, before me, did the Magi.—" (P. 3S—35.)

The effect of the Coloseum and surrounding scene of storied ruins, in a starry night, is the passage most laboured, and perhaps most successfully so, in the poem, and it would be scarcely just towards Lord Byron not to give it a place.

"SCEN IV.—*Interior of the Tower.*
MANFRED *alone.*

MAN. The stars are forth, the moon above the tops
Of the snow-shining mountains.—Beautiful!
I linger yet with Nature, for the night
Hath been to me a more familiar face
Than that of man; and in her starry shade
Of dim and solitary loveliness,
I learn'd the language of another world.
I do remember me, that in my youth,
When I was wandering,—upon such a night
I stood within the Coloseum's wall,
'Midst the chief relics of almighty Rome;
The trees which grew along the broken arches
Waved dark in the blue midnight, and the stars
Shone through the rents of ruin; from afar
The watchdog bayed beyond the Tiber; and
More near from out the Cæsar's palace came
The owl's long cry, and, interruptedly,
Of distant sentinels the fitful song
Begun and died upon the gentle wind.
Some cypresses beyond the time-worn breach
Appeared to skirt the horizon, yet they stood
Within a bowshot—where the Cæsars dwelt,
And dwell the tuneless birds of night, amidst
A grove which springs through levell'd battlements,
And twines its roots with the imperial bestus,
Ivy usurps the laurel's place of growth;—
But the gladiators' bloody Circus stands,
A noble wreck in ruinous perfection!
While Cæsar's chambers, and the Augustan hall,
Grovel on earth in indistinct decay.—
And thou didst shine, thou rolling moon, upon
All this, and cast a wider and tender light,
Which soften'd down the hoar austerity
Of rugged desolation, and fill'd up,
As 'twere, anew, the gaps of centuries;
Leaving that beautiful which still was so,
And making that which was not, till the place
Became religion, and the heart ran over
With silent worship of the great of old!—
The dead, but sceptred sovereigns, who still rule
Our spirits from their urns.—" (P. 68, 69.)

We trust we have done justice to this little poem, which, as a drama, or as a whole, we cannot praise, as a repetition of the old story of one of Lord Byron's pleasant fellows, full of crime, and yet full of conscious superiority, we cannot but condemn; but which, for its particular passages of poetical excellence, we consider as worthy of the fame of the author.

SHILLIBEER'S VOYAGE TO PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

After doubling Cape Horn, they coasted along Chili, and soon arrived at Valparisso, where they found that the United States frigate Essex, the object of the voyage, was already the prize of the Phœbe and Cherub, two of his Majesty's vessels. They made a short stay at the port of Callao, and from thence proceeded to the town of Paita, which bears a miserable appearance, being composed of mud and bamboo huts, for the most part devoid of roofs, and the best provided only with a coarse matting. From Paita the Briton sailed for those islands known under the name of Gallipagos, in which there is nothing remarkable except some crags called the Kicker rocks, one of which bears a near resemble to a church spire, standing detached in the water. Thence they steered for the Marquesas, and anchored off the island of Nooaheevah, of which there is the following description.

"This island, as I have already said, is not only more extensive than the others, but also of greater fertility. It is divided into several districts or valleys, each containing from 1500 to 2000 people, with an hereditary King attached to each. These Tribes or Nations are frequently at war with each other, but I believe their battles are neither general nor sanguinary; still the mode they pursue may be productive of greater calamity than the loss of a few slain. They frequently go by night into a neighbouring district, and destroy the bark from every bread-fruit, or cocoa-nut tree they meet with, which being there general food, a ravage of this kind is certain to involve the unfortunate district in want for several subsequent years; insomuch that its inhabitants become dependant on the adjoining villages for subsistence. In these veral kingdoms of the Pytees, Haupaws, & Typees, I saw a number of trees which had undergone this barbarous operation, and from whence many of the inhabitants had not only been obliged to remove, but to solicit the aid of their neighbours.

"Port Anna Maria, or the bay of Tuhuouy, forms one of the most considerable districts, of which the natives call themselves Pytees—beyond the mountains are the Haupaws, and those inhabiting the Valley in Comptroller's Bay, are called Typees, who are said to be the most warlike in the Island, as well as being a species of the Anthropophagi, but I am yet to learn, how they gained this unnatural reputation, for when I made an incursion into the interior of their country, I could not perceive the last trace of cannibality among them, or aught, to authorize my drawing so horrible a conclusion. The manners and customs of those tribes resemble each other in every thing; but, perhaps, those of the valley of Tuhuouy are the most civilized, as it is a port where ships occasionally touch for the purpose of procuring Sandal wood for the market of Canton.

"This place is surrounded by a ridge of mountains of almost inaccessible height, forming the boundary of the kingdom, which is divided and subdivided into villages or districts, each having a chief, tributary to the king, who is at all times ready to lead his warriors to battle at the sound of the conch. Every kingdom has a chief priest, and to each of the divisions a subordinate one, who are much respected, and ever held in the greatest veneration.

"Their religion, as well as their mode of performing it appears to differ but little from the description given in the Appendix to the Missionary Voyage to the Society Islands, excepting that of offering human sacrifices to their Eatooa or god. I could not find that this custom had ever been in practice here: if it had, it must have been very ancient, for it did not form any part of their numerous traditionary stories. The Eatooa appears throughout these Islands, to be the superior deity, but they have many of inferior note, and amongst them I remarked Fati-aitapoo, and two or three others resembling in sound those mentioned in the Missionary Voyage, (page 143) but the one here mentioned, alone corresponded exactly. Every family have also a deity of their own, taken from an illustrious relative, whom they suppose has from his virtue, or great actions, become an Eatooa. To him they dedicate images cut out of wood, and although the figures are uncouthly represented, they are very ingenious. These are sacred, and principally used for the tops of crutches or stilts, as they are superstitious enough to suppose, that when they rest on these images they will be secure from injury; and should they by accident stumble, it is seldom they live long afterwards; for if the Priest cannot satisfactorily appease the anger of the Tutelar Eatooa, they fancy they labour under his displeasure, and with an unequalled resignation and calmness starve themselves to death.

"In the performance of all ceremonies, they exemplify the greatest devotion, nor do they at any time approach a place sacred to the Eatooa without the most marked respect. The women uncovering their bosoms, the men removing their hats. Of the evil demon, or Vehecneihee, they have but little dread, being firmly persuaded that after the soul has taken its departure from the body, it will enjoy a rank among their Eatooas in another world, according as its life has been good or bad in this. Nothing can exceed their superstition; they are constantly seeing Atoowas, or Ghosts, and even in their sleep, they fancy the soul leaves the body to repose among its kindred sipirits." (P. 37—40.)

"The clothing, or dress of these people is very simple, the men having nothing but the *ame* or girdle of cloth round their waist, which is passed between their legs and neatly secured in front. They have also a hat made from the palm tree, the simplicity of which gives an interesting finish to their manly statures. They are excessively fond of ear ornaments, the men making theirs from sea shells, or a light wood, which by the application of an earth becomes beautifully white. The women prefer flowers, which at all seasons are to be found. Whales' teeth are held in such estimation that a good one is considered equal to the greatest property; they are generally in the possession of the chiefs, who wear them suspended round their neck. Their other species of dress consists of a kind of coronet, ingeniously made from a light wood, on which is fastened, by means of the rosin from the bread-fruit tree, small red berries; a great quantity of feathers give the finish. The ruff worn round the neck, is made of the same materials. Added to these are large bunches of human hair, tied round the ancles, wrist, or neck, and always worn in battle, though seldom otherwise. Tattooing is evidently considered among them a species of dress, a man without it being held in the greatest contempt. The women are not exposed as much as the men, and their tattooing is very inconsiderable. Their dress consists of a piece of cloth round their waists, answering to a short petticoat, and a mantle, which being tied on the left shoulder, and crossing the bosom, rests on the right hip, and hangs negligently as low as the knee, or calf of the leg, as it may accord with the taste of the lady. Their hair is generally black, but worn in different ways, some long, and turned up—others short. They are all fond of adorning their persons with flowers, and many of the wreaths are formed with such elegant simplicity, that does not contribute a little to their personal appearance, which is at all times particularly interesting; the beauty of their features being only equalled by the symmetry of their figures. They are of a bright copper colour and in the cheeks of those who were requested to refrain from anointing themselves with oil, and the roots of trees, the crimson die was very conspicuous." (P. 46—48.)

The king or chief of these islands is treated with much respect: he wears a diadem formed of leaves, and is conveyed on the backs of his subjects, to prevent the taboo, or restriction, which would otherwise take place; the ground on which he treads being regarded as holy and interdicted: his dwelling is only to be distinguished from the rest by its larger dimensions. The Nooaheevans possess some skill in surgery, and at their request a number of lancets were distributed among them by the Briton. They are very expert and accurate in slinging and throwing.

Lieut. Shillibeer, with a few companions undertook a journey to the interior of the island, in quest of a tribe which had been previously described as composed of cannibals; he, however, found them friendly, and rather timorous, being situated in a fertile country, and their place of assembly was capable of containing 1200 persons. Captain Porter the commander of the Essex, appears to have practised here the greatest barbarites upon the defenceless natives.

They next proceeded to the island of Christiana, another of the Marquesas, which is mountainous, and covered with luxuriant foliage. After leaving Christiana, they reached Pitcairn's Island, where they were quickly surrounded by the canoes of the natives, who eagerly questioned them in English concerning their original country, and from whom they in their turn obtained some considerable details concerning the present state of the island.

Lest there should be any of our readers who do not distinctly recollect the particulars of the fate of the crew of his Majesty's ship the Bounty, we will succinctly recall it to their minds. This vessel, of 215 tons, carrying four carriage guns, six pounders, and four swivels; and manned with a crew, forty-six in number, was dispatched from England in December 1787, and reached Otaheite on the 26th of October 1788, where she continued until April 4th, 1789, in execution of the object of the voyage, which was, to take on board and convey the bread fruit plants, and many other valuable fruits of that country, to the British islands in the West Indies. Having received on board a large quantity of these plants, and many other productions of great importance, she departed from Otaheite. On the 11th of April, Capt. Bligh discovered an island in latitude 18° 25 S. longitude, called by the natives Whytootackee, and completed his wood and water at Annamooka, one of the Friendly Islands. The voyage was in every thing prosperous until the 28th, when, at sun-rising, Mr. Christian, one of the master's mates having the morning watch, with the master at arms, gunner's mate, and a seaman, entered the cabin while the captain was asleep, seized him, tied his hands with a cord behind him, and threatened him with instant death if he made the least noise. In the mean time the officers were secured who were not of the mutinous party, and sentinels placed over them. The captain was hauled, in his shirt, on deck, the fore-hatchway was guarded, and the boatswain and carpenter only were allowed to come on deck. The boatswain was ordered to hoist out the launch, and when it was done, Mr. Haward, and Mr. Mellet, midshipmen, and Mr. Samuel, clerk, were ordered into it. The efforts of the Captain to bring them back to a sense of their duty were in vain; Christain, with many oaths, threatened him with immediate destruction if he did not quiety submit.

The boatswain and seamen, who were ordered into the boat, were allowed to collect twine, canvas, lines, sails, cordage, a twenty-eight gallon cask of water, and the carpenter was permitted to take his tool chest. Mr. Samuel, the clerk, obtained 150 pounds of bread, and a small quantity of rum and wine, with a quadrant and compass, but was forbidden to touch any map, ephemeris, sextant, time-keeper, or any of the Captain's surveys' or drawings. Captain Bligh having asked for arms, four cutlasses were thrown into the boat, together with a few pieces of pork, and some clothes. The company, with Capt. Bligh, consisted of the master, surgeon, botanist, gunner, boatswain, carpenter, master's mate, two midshipmen, two quarter-masters, the sail-maker, two cooks, quarter-master's mate, butcher, clerk, and a boy. Twenty-five remained on board the vessel, which, as soon as the boat cast off, steered W. N. W. The reason of this revolt appeared to be the prospect of a life of enjoyment at Otaheita, and connections formed with the females of that place. The secrecy of the transaction was the most surprising part of it, as not one of those who were dismissed in the boat had the smallest suspicion of it, and the captain and the head mutineer, Christian, had lived on the best possible terms.

The sufferings of Capt. Bligh and his companions, in a voyage through a tempestuous sea, of 3618 miles in extent, from the island of Tofoa, or Tofou, to the Dutch settlement on the island of Timor, in which every deprivation which humanity could indure was experienced, is too well known to need any description here. As to the fate of the twenty-five mutineers, it appears that they first proceeded with the ship to Toobouai, where they prosposed to settle; but quarrels soon after taking place between Christain and others of the mutineers, sixteen of the number were landed, at their own request, at Matavai, on the 20th of September, 1789, fourteen of whom were afterwards taken by Capt. Edwards, of the Pandora. Christian, with the remainder of his confederates, in number only eight, having first taken on board several of the natives of Otaheite, mostly females, put again to sea, and probably apprehensive of a discovery, resolved upon taking the chance of being cast on some uninhabited island, which did actually present itself in that of Pitcarn, where finding no anchorage, he ran the ship upon the rocks; and having cleared her of her live stock, and other articles, which he had brought from Otaheite, set fire to her, that no traces might remain which might lead to a discovery of the place of their retreat. It appears that Christain soon after disgusted his companions by his violent conduct, and having carried off the wife of an Otaheitan man, to supply the place of his own, whom he had lost by death, was shot dead by him while he was digging in his own field.

This island is about six miles long, and three broad; it is covered with wood, and the soil is extremely fertile. It lies in 25° south latitude and in 130° longitude west from Greenwich; and being situate in such a vast expanse of waters, its climate is refreshed by perpetual breezes, and remarkably salubrious and agreeable. Sir Thomas Staines and Capt. Pipon, on approaching the shores of this island, which they had supposed to be uninhabited were agreeably surprised at beholding plantations regularly laid out and huts and houses more neatly constructed than those on the Marquesas Islands. When they were at the distance of two miles from the shore, some of the inhabitants were observed bringing down their canoes on their shoulders, dashing through the surf, and paddling off to the ship; but their suprise was great indeed on being addressed by them in fluent English. The first men whom they received on board was Friday Fletcher October Christian, the first-born of the island a fine young man, of about twenty-five years of age, and a countenance remarkably open and interesting. This was the son of Christian, the original settler.

"The astonishment which before had been so strongly demonstrated in them, was now become conspicuous in us, even to a much greater degree than when they hailed us in our native language; and I must here confess I blushed when I saw nature in its most simple state, offer that tribute of respect to the Omnipotent Creator, which from education I did not perform, nor from society had been taught its necessity. Before they began to eat; on their knees, and with hands uplifted did they implore permission to partake in peace what was set before them, and when [illegible] eaten heartily, resuming their former attitude, [illegible] a fervent prayer of thanks giving for the indulgence they had just experienced. Our omission of this ceremony did not escape their notice, for Christian asked me whether it was not customary with us also. Pure nature was triumphant, for I should do myself an irreparable injustice, did I not with candour acknowledge, I was both embarrassed and wholly at a loss for a sound reply, and evaded this poor fellow's question by drawing his attention to the cow, which was then looking down the hatchway, and as he had never seen any of the species before, it was a source of mirth and gratification to him.

"The hatred of these people to the blacks is strongly rooted, and which doubtless owes its origin to the early quarrels which Christian and his followers had with the Otaheitans after their arrival at Pitcairn's; to illustrate which I shall here relate an occurrence which took place at breakfast.

"Soon after young Christian had began, a West Indian Black, who was one of the servants, entered the gun-room to attend table as usual. Christian looked at him sternly, rose, asked for his hat, and said, 'I don't like that black fellow, I must go,' and it required some little persuasion, before he would again resume his seat. The innocent Quashe was often reminded of the anecdote his fellow servants.

"After coming along side the ship, so eager were they to get on board, that several of the canoes had been wholly abandoned, and gone adrift. This was the occasion of an anecdote which will show most conspicuously the good nature of their dispositions, and the mode resorted to in deciding a double claim. The canoes being brought back to the ship, the Captain ordered that one of them should remain in each, when it became a question to which that duty should devolve; however it was soon adjusted, for Mackey observed, that he supposed they were all equally anxious to see the ship, and the fairest way would be for them to cast lots, as then there would be no ill will on either side. This was acceded to, and those to whom it fell to go into the boat, departed without a murmur.

"I could wish it had been possible for us to have prolonged our stay for a few days, not only for our own gratification, but for the benefit which these poor people would have derived from it, for I am perfectly satisfied, from the interest every one took nothing would save been withheld by the lowest of the crew which probability told him would add to their comfort: however this was impossible; for, from some cause on the part of the commissariat department, and which I cannot well explain, we were reduced to so comparatively small a portion of provisions, that it was necessary to use every means to expedite our return to South America and after ascertainig the longitude to be in 130° 25 W. and latitude 25° 4 S. we again set sail and proceeded on our voyage.

"No one but the Captains went ashore, which will be a source of lasting regret to me, for I would rather have seen the simplicity of that little villige, than all the splendour and magnificence of a city.

"I now lament it the more, because the conclusion of this chapter will be from the relation of another, and I was willing to lay as little as possible before the reader, but what I had myself been a witness; still, as I can rely on its veracity, I shall hope it will please. 'After landing, said my friend, 'and we had ascended a little eminence, we were imperceptibly led through groupes of cocoa-nuts and bread-fruit trees, to a beautiful picturesque little village, formed on an oblong square, with trees of various kinds irregularly interspersed. The houses small, but regular, convenient, and of unequalled cleanliness. The daughter of Adams received us on the hill. She came doubtlessly as a spy, and had we taken men, or even been armed ourselves, would certainly have given her father timely notice to escape, but as we had neither, she waited our arrival, and conducted us to where her father was. She was arrayed in nature's simple grab, and wholly unadorned, but she was beauty's selfs and needed not the aid of ornament. She betrayed some surprize—timidity was a prominent feature.

" ' John Adams is a fine looking old man, approaching to sixty years of age. We conversed with him a long time, relative to the mutiny of the Bounty, and the ultimate fate of Christian. He denied being accessary to, or having the least knowledge of the conspiracy, but he expressed great horror at the conduct of Capt. Bligh, not only towards his men, but officers also. I asked him if he had a desire to return to England, and I must confess his replying in the affirmative caused me great surprixe.

" 'He told me he was perfectly aware how deeply he was involved; that by following the fortune of Christian, he had not only sacrified every claim to his country, but that his life was the necessary forfeiture for such an act, and he supposed would be exacted from him were he ever to return: notwithstanding all these circumstances, nothing would be able to occasion him so much gratification as that of seeing once more, prior to his death, that country which gave him birth, and from which he had been so long estranged.

" 'There was a sincerity in his speech.—I can badly describe it—but it had a very powerful influence in persuading me thes e were his real sentiments. My interest was excited to so great a degree, tha I offered him a conveyance for himself, with any of his family who chose to accompany him. He appeared pleased at the proposal, and as no one was then present, he sent for his wife and children. The rest of this little community surrounded the door. He communicated his desire, and solicited their acquiesence. Appalled at a request not less sudden than in opposition to their wishes, they were all at a loss for a reply.

" 'His charming daughter, although snundated with tears, first broke the silence.

" 'Oh do not, Sir,' said she,' take from me my father! do not take away my best—my dearest friend.' Her voice failed her—she was unable to proceed--leaned her head upon her hand, and gave full vent to her grief. His wife too (an Otaheitean) expressed a lively sorrow. The wishes of Adams soon became known among the others, who joined in pathetic solicitation for his stay on the Island. Not an eye was dry—the big tear stood in those of the men—the women shed them in full abundance. I never witnessed a scene so fully affecting, or more replete with interest. To have taken him from a circle of such friends, would have ill become a feeling heart, to have forced him away in opposition to their joint and earnest entreaties, would have been an outrage on humanity.

" 'With assurances that it was neither our wish nor intention to take him from them against his inclination, their fears were at length dissipated. His daughter too had gained her usual serenity, but she was lovely in her tears, for each seemed to add an additional charm. Forgetting the unhappy deed which placed Adams in that spot, and seeing him only in the character he now is, at the head of a little community, adored by all, instructing all, in religion, industry, and friendship, his situation might be truly envied, and one is almost inclined to hope that his unremitting attention to the government and morals of this extraordinary little colony, will ultimately prove an equivalent for the part he formerly took,—entitle him to praise, and should he ever return to England, ensure him the clemency of that Sovereign he has so much injured.

" 'The young women have invariably beautiful teeth, fine eyes and open expression of countenance, and looks of such simple innocence, and sweet sensibility, that renders their appearence at once interesting & engaging, and it is pleasing to add, their minds & manners were as pure and innocent, as this impression indicated. No lascivious looks, or any loose, forward manners; which so much distinguish the characters of the females of the other Islands.'

" The Island itself has an exceedingly pretty appearance, & I was informed by Christian, every part was fertile and capable of being cultivated. The coast is every way bound with rocks, insomuch that they are at all times obliged to carry their little boats to the village, but the timber is of so light a nature that one man is adequate to the burden of the largest they have.

" Each family has a separate allotment of land, and each strives to rival the other in their agricultural pursuits, which is chiefly confined to the propagation of the yam, and which they have certainly brought to the finest perfection I ever saw. The bread-fruit and cocoa.nut trees, were brought with them in the Bounty, and have been since reared with great success. The pigs also came by the same conveyance, as well as goats and poultry. They had no pigeons, and I am sorry to say no one throught of leaving those few we had on board, with them.

" The pigs have got into the woods, and many are now wild, Fish of various sorts are taken here, and in great abundance; the taking is all of their own manufacturing, and the hooks, although beat out of old iron hoops, not only answer the purpose, but are fairly made.

', Needles they also make from the same materials. Those men who came on board, were finely formed, and of manly features. Their height about five feet ten inches. Their hair, black and long, generally plaited into a tail.

" They were a straw hat, similar to those worn by sailors, with a few fearthers struck into them by way of ornament. On their shoulders was a mantle resembling the Chilinan Poncho, which hung down to the knee, and round the waist, a gridle corresponding to that of the Indians of the Marquesas, both of which are produced from the bark of trees growing on the Island. They told me they had clothes on shore, but never wore them. I spoke to Christian particularly, of Adams, who assured me he was greatly respected, insomuch that no one acted in opposition to his wishes, and when they should lose him, their regret would be general. The inter-marriages which had taken place among them, have been the occasion of a relationship through out the colony. There seldom happens to be a quarrel, even of the most trivial nature, and then, (using their own term,) is nothing more than a word of mouth quarrel, which is always referred so Adms for adjustment." (P.88—96.)

On a question being put to one of these visitors on board the ship, as to what he believed on the object of religion, he immediately went through the creed in our liturgy, informing them that John Adams had taught him, who had also caused a prayer to be said every day at noon. Q. " And what is that prayer?" A. " I will arise and go to my Father, and say unto him, Father, I have sinned against Heaven, and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son." Q. " Do you continue to say this every day?" A. " Yes, we never neglect it." Upon being asked who was their King, the answer was, " Why, King George, to be sure." It appears that whole of this little interesting colony, at this time, amounted to forty-eight persons, besides infants. The clothing of the females consisted, as we learn from Captain Pipon, of a piece of linen, reaching from the waist to the knees, and generally a sort of mantle, thrown loosely over the shoulders and hanging as low as the ancles; but this covering appeared to be intended chiefly as a protection against the sun and the weather; as it was frequently laid aside, and then the upper part of the body was entirely exposed, and it is not possible to conceive more beautiful forms than those which they exhibited. The sometimes wreathe caps or bonnets for the head, in the most tasteful manner, to protect the face from the sun; and, according to Capt. Pipon, "our dress-makers in London might take pattern from the elegant taste of these untaught females-" The females of John Adams's family consisted of his old blind wife and three daughters, from fifteen to eighteen years of age, and a boy of eleven; a daughter of his wife, by her former husband, and his son in law. On the opposite side of the little village is the dwelling of young Christain; and in the centre is a smooth verdant lawn; and as we learn from the same sources, these houses contain very good beds, comfortable furniture, and have the recommendations of cleanliness in the highest degree. One is, in addition to all this, much gratified to know that such are the natural fortifications of the island, that it may be deemed imregnable to an invading enemy.

They now departed from these interesting colonists, and Chapter VI. introduced us to the sea-port of Valparaiso, on the coast of Chili, at which place they arrived after a voyage of thirty days. It is situated in Lat. 81° 7' S.; and in Long. 72° 19' W. This town is commodious, large, and opulent, regularly built, with houses of only one story high; its trade is confined chiefly to corn, cordage, and copper. The custom-house is erected on the beach, as are also the mercantile houses; there are two churches and many monasteries. The citadel is in the centre of the town, and commands it in every direction; it is secured by a battery of twelve guns, adjoining which is the governor's residence and the prison; the whole fortress, however, is quite untenable, and in a very neglected state. The shore is bold and the anchorage secure, but water for large vessels is very difficult to be procured. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the government, smuggling is carried on to a considerable extent. The market is well supplied, particularly with poultry, vegetables, and fruit. There is an abundance of cattle in the country around, and the horses are handsome, fleet, and spirited. There is likewise another division of this town distinct from the part called Port Valparaiso, already described; this is named Almendrale, or Almond Grove, and has several small churches and a monastery. It is the great fruit mart, and has large vineyards and gardens. The population is about 25,000. The temperature is moderate and salubrious, and the rainy season continues from June to September.

Quillota, a town in the interior, was the place next visited by the author; it stands in the midst of a fertile valley, which produces fine hemp, and is very abundant in gold and silver ore. The Chilinans in general are active and expert in securing the wild cattle of the country, but are in a low state of military discipline, and ill affected towards the Spanish government. The voyage was now re-commenced, and they soon arrived at Callao, the port of Lima; which with the island of San Lorensa, forms a magnificent harbour. This town is mean, and contains only 300 houses; but has a custom-house, which is rendered of great importance by its extensive commerce. The approach to Lima is commodious and agreeable; it is entered by an archway, and disposed in rectilinear streets, with proper precautions to preserve cleanliness.

" The extent of this city may be estimated to be nearly eight miles in circumference, including the suburb on the north side of the river, or about two miles three quarters in length, and a mile and half in width. Its fortification consists, merely of a wall built of unburnt bricks, from 15 to 20 feet high, and nearly as many thick, with bastions flanking each other a distance not exceeding two hundred yards.

" The width of the breast work from the inside extremity of the parapet, is by no means adequate to permit the mounting of cannon, and it appears evident to have been intended only to protect the city from the incursions of, or being surprized by the Indians.

" According to Frazier, whose plan, as well as description of the place, I found to be exceedingly correct; it was built in 1685 by John Ramond, a Flemish Priest in the Viceroyship of the Duke de la Fiata.

" It is now very neglected, and out of repair, but the disaffected state of the country seems to have created some just alarm among the Spaniards, and the Marquis of Concordia has ordered several gateways to be repaired, and the wall to be put in a proper state of defence; but its great state of disorganization precludes its being accomplished in any reasonable time. It possesses no kind of ditch, or out-works.

" At about 150 yards, or one square from the bridge, is the plaça Real, or Royal Square, in the centre of which are the remains of an elegant brass fountain; several of the lions with which it was embellished, as well as part of the statue of Fame, still remain. The water is thrown to a considerable height, and the basin is sufficiently spacious for it to fall within its margin. On the east side of this square is the cathedral, and palace of the bishop. The Viceroy's establishment occupies the North side; the West is taken up by the court of justice, council house, and prison, with a row of arches, which are continued through out the South side, and under them are shops of various descriptions. There is a market held in this square, but it cannot boast of any particular excellence.

" The Cathedral does not possess any external beauty; but the splendour, magnificence, and riches of the interior can alone be conceived. The enchanted palaces, as described in the fairy tales, recurred to my memory the instant I entered this elegant sanctuary. The great altar, standing at the east end, is modern; and the columns, numerous as they are, together with every other part, are covered with silver in about the thickness of a dollar, and when lit up for the performance of any particular ceremony, its brilliant and beautiful appearance cannot be exceeded. Don Mathia Mastro, a Priest, was the architect. He is also a painter of considerable merit. The various altars on either side, are equal in richness if not in beauty, to the one I have mentioned. The church of San Augustin may be considered the next in beauty, by many I dare say superior to the cathedral; all the altars are superbly ornamented, and several are of incalculable value but particularly the one, erected at the entire expence of the silversmiths, which is covered with solid metal, of more than common thickness.—it only required a few additional ornaments which were in a state of readiness, to make it complete. This church contains some excellent paintings.

" San Domingo also vies with the others in point of elegance, and has a handsome tower, (of great height,) at the top of which the traveller may enjoy a most extensive, picturesque, and interesting prospect; and as is difficult for a stranger to find his way through the town, I would recommend him to visit this tower the first thing, as, from a single look he will receive more information relative to the place, than from studying the Lima directory a month.

" As the city contains upwards of fifty churches and chapels, the reader will see the impossibility of my bringing all before him, and consider it sufficient, if, in addition to those I have already mentioned, I say that San Francisco with La Conception, and La Mercy, are the most extensive, as well as handsome; although none of the others are in the least deficient in riches and splendor.

" The monasteries here, are both numerous and spacious, and I should suppose of the different orders there cannot be less than eighteen or twenty; and some among them contain three or four squares, or a piece of ground equal to at least to six acres.

" The largest of those is, of the Franciscan order; and contains from 1200 to 1500 Friars. The Augustines come next, and I think the monastery itself, although not so large, is much more elegant than the former; the number of monks a thousand. These have two or three smaller ones in different parts of the city. There are also numerous establishments of this nature under the various denominations of Dominicans, Benedictines, Mercenarians, &c. &c. and are generally found in the most desirable and advantageous situations.

" Of convents for nuns, there also several, and of great extent: but those of St. Clare, the Carmelites, and the Incarnation, are the principal ones of note." (P. 118—122)

The University is considerable and well-endowed; and the Lunatic Asylum is arranged on a commendable plan. There is a Royal Court, which is under the Viceroy's control, and several of inferior consequence. The inquisition is situated in the east end of the town, and is of considerable size. The mint is a very extensive building, and has a civil power, independent of the Viceroy. The other public buildings are principally the Torus, or Amphitheatre, for bull fights a powder manufactory, and the Pantheon de los Meurtes, or Public cemetery. The whole coast of Peru and Chili enjoys a very mild temperature, and, in default of rain, is chiefly moistened by heavy dews. The brief account of the mines next given, presents nothing of a novel nature. The Indians of Cacao are in stature of a middle height, and muscular, with very little beard; their colour is a bright copper, with wide countenances, and dark eyes and hair.

The celebrated island of Juan Fernandez was next visited by the Baron. It is now the place of exile for the patriots of Chili, who reside in a little village near the beach. This village is commanded by a battery & 100 soldiers, totally devoid of discipline. The island is highly romantic, and abounds in rivulets; its soil is a bright red ochre, and extremely fertile. The mountains, which are difficult of access, abound in the box and myrtle, with many species of wild animals; and the climate, though very variable, is not unhealthy.

Having obtained a passport, Lieutenant Shilibeer proceeded over-land to Santiago, the capital of Chili. This journey was performed over an unequal country, watered by several streams, in the space of about two days. The city stands in an extensive and fertile plain; it is composed of spacious and handsome edifices, though they have only a ground floor, and is totally without fortification. The market is well supplied, and the mint is extolled by the authors as the most elegant he had witnessed in South America. The churches here, of which there are many, are only distinguished by a profusion of gilding, and a variety of traditionary miracles. Monastic discipline at Santiago is in a very relaxed state, and the clergy are represented as extremely avaricious and licentious. A wall which has been erected to restrain the overflowings of the Mapocho, is the fashionable promenade of the town, being sufficiently broad to allow of three persons walking abreast. The inhabitants are represented as illiterate, voluptuous, and indolent, and yet as laying great stress upon external accomplishments; and though they are not insensible to the duties and graces of hospitality, they are still, in their natural dispositions, both proud and vindictive. The population is about 50,000. This city is the residence of the President of Chili, who acts in subordination to the Viceroy of Lima.

The subsequent matter of the volumes is not of such interest, indeed the few additions made by Lieutenant Shilibeer to the accounts already received of Pipon's Island, & its patriarchal society, from the real attractions of his publication; and we cannot but greatly lament the shortness of the visit which the Baron and Tagus were able to make to persons so morally interesting as the members of this singularly formed community. On the other hand, when we consider how virtuously composed this little Eden seems to be, under the good man who presides over it, we dread the fatal danger to which unhallowed visits from these regions of the globe may expose it; and if this diminutive Commonwealth is destined to be revisited under the authority of our own Government, let us hope that some feeling and tenderness will be shown in the selection of the persons charged with so delicate an errand.

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